The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XV. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1843. No. 1829.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Two Shillings and Sixpence, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "Sydney Morning Herald" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. John Harris, *Collector, Sydney;* Mr. Joseph Hunt, *Balmain;* Mr. John Liscombe, *Bathurst;* Mr. Laban White, *Windsor;* Mr. Hugh Taylor, *Parramatta* Mr. A. W. Larthorne, *Maitland and Wollombi;* Mr. D. L. Spillane, *Campbelltown,* Mr. John Coleman, *Penrith;* Mr. R. Davison, *Wollongong;* Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* Mr. John M'Kinlay, *Postmaster, Castlis;* Mr. John Gray, *Queanbeyan;* Mr. Arthur Brown, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* Mr. William Patchard, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* Mr. John M'Kee, *Berrima;* Mr. William Barnard Rhodes, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "Kemp and Fairfax," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "Sydney Morning Herald" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods only can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. Advertisements must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half year; and the Proprietors must be furnished to the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
Lower George-street.

"SEAHORSE," STEAM SHIP.

Steam communication between Sydney, Twofold Bay, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip.

THE STEAM SHIP *SEAHORSE*, will leave Sydney for the town of Launceston and for Port Phillip, THIS EVENING, the 29th March, at 9 o'clock p.m. For Hobart Town on Wednesday, the 19th April, at six o'clock p.m.

	£	s.	d.
Cabin fare	10	0	0
Steerage	4	0	0
Freight to Port Phillip 45s. per ton			
Launceston 30s. ditto			
Hobart Town 30s. ditto			

Bills of Lading must be on the usual steamship form, which can be had at any stationers.

For the convenience of the inhabitants of the Maccroo district, the *Seahorse* will call at the Township of Boyd, Twofold Bay, both ways—going and returning.

Cabin fare	£2	0	0
Steerage	1	0	0

Further information obtained on application to
BOYD AND CO.,
Unwin's Buildings, Custom-house.
March 13. 3816

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.

THE well-known Schooner *JANE*, to sail for the above port THIS DAY. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, lying at Messrs. Steele and Morley's Wharf, next to Mr. Grose's. 4441

FOR PORT PHILLIP & LAUNCESTON.

THE FINE BRIG *TOBAGO*, 136 tons, Captain Pobbley. For freight or passage apply to
J. B. METCALFE.
March 27. 4442

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

A CHASTERED VESSEL.

Positively to sail on Thursday Morning, 30th instant, or forfeit freight.

THE fast sailing SCHOONER *CHALLENGER*, 90 tons burthen, will sail as above, (positively). For freight apply immediately, to
HENRY FISHER,
Customs' Buildings, Sydney, New South Wales.
March 27. 4444

FOR PASSENGERS TO MAURITIUS AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE fast-sailing schooner, *BLACK DOG*, has all her cargo engaged and offers an excellent opportunity for parties wishing to go to those parts of the world.
C. W. ROEMER.
3, Charlotte-place, March 23. 4332

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Notice.

THE *DUCHESS OF KENT*, A. 1, 360 tons, O. M., C. Britten, Esq., Commander, will positively leave Sydney for the above ports on the 31st instant. Has still two cabins disengaged,—this is also a favorable opportunity for parties desirous of shipping horses to India, the vessel having a very spacious hold, good broad beam; and goes on direct. Apply to the Captain on board, or to
4063 H. T. SHELDON.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Under positive engagement to sail on the 2nd April.

THE FINE BARQUE *CLYDESIDE*, A.1, Commander, has room for three cabin and three intermediate or steerage passengers, for which immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board, or to
J. B. METCALFE,
March 24. 4340

TO FOLLOW THE *HAMLET*.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing British-built Brig *HARLEQUIN*, A.1. 190 tons, George Garwood master, will load entirely with wool, and have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Sydney, March 6. 3338

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing clipping barque *ARACHNE*, H. Pearce, Commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with despatch. This fast vessel has always made during three voyages the passage out under ninety five days. Her accommodations for passengers are unique and elegant. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to
W. TUCKER AND CO.
Pitt-street, March 17. 40-7

FOR LONDON.

THE BARQUE *CYONET*, A.1., Captain Dalston, having all her dead weight in, will sail on or before the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply to
A. B. SMITH AND CO.
3395

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine frigate-built ship *ST. GEORGE*, 695 tons register, James Norie, commander.

This ship has first-rate accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon.

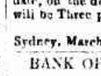
She is under positive engagement to sail by the 7th May.

For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to
GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
4358 Bent-street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND GREENOCK.

THE fine fast sailing A.1. brig *MUNRO*, 225 tons register, Captain Balfour, has two-thirds of her cargo on board, and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply to
RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO,
Hunter-street.
March 16. 3892

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE FINE A. 1. BRIG *VICTORIA*, Robert Sinclair, Commander 240 tons burthen per register, and will be ready for sea in ten days. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to
3475 GOSLING, BROWNE, AND CO.

MUDGEE RACES.

FROM the Windsor Races taking place in the first week in April, it is found necessary to delay the Mudgee Races until a further period.
N. P. BAYLY, Secretary.
Mudgee, February 5. 2131

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON!

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will dispose of Bankers' Bills, accepted in London, in sums varying from £50 to £500.
D. M. LAURIE, Manager.
No. 2, Church Hill.
Office hours from twelve to two. 4398

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from the 1st of April next, the rate of Discount on Bills not having more than one hundred days to run, will be reduced to eight per cent. per annum.

The rate of interest to be allowed from that date, on the daily balance of current accounts, will be Three per cent. per annum.
J. SEA, Manager.
Sydney, March 23. 4336

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

March 23, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st of April next, bills having not more than one hundred days to run, will be discounted at the rate of eight per cent.; and that interest at the rate of three per cent., will be allowed on the daily balance of current accounts.
JOHN BLACK, Cashier.
4375

BANK NOTICE.

Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

THE Directors of this Bank hereby give notice of the following terms of business:—
Interest on Bills having less than 100 days to run, 8 per cent.
Interest on Bills having 100 or more days to run, 10 per cent.
Interest on Deposit Receipts 5 per cent.
Interest on Current Accounts in Sydney, 3 per cent.
Bills collected and Drafts on Branches granted at ¼ per cent. if under £50
¼ per cent. if £50 or over.
By order of the Board,
L. DUGUID,
Managing Director.
Commercial Bank, Sydney, March 24. 4387

THE SYDNEY SALTING COMPANY.

THE Directors of this Company, in adopting an efficient mode of curing Meat, are desirous to conduct the business with strict economy, thereby enabling them to make the charge lower than the cost would be to private individuals.

The Terms on which they intend to commence business are as follows:—

The Cattle must be delivered into the charge of the Manager, at the Company's Slaughter House.

The charge for curing will be one half-penny per lb.; the Company retaining the hides, tallow, and offal. This charge will include casks, and every other expense. The meat will be packed in tierces of 336 lbs. and delivered at the Company's Establishment.

The Company recommend persons to send Cattle not less than four years old, and in good condition.

The casks will be branded with the Company's brand, only when the meat is of good quality.

Bullocks sent, of an inferior description, will not be received, except under special agreement, and the casks containing such meat will not have the brand of the Company.

The Directors request that all persons desirous to avail themselves of the services of this Company will be pleased forthwith to inform them of the number of Cattle they desire to have salted, and when they can conveniently send them. Each applicant will be informed when and where his Cattle will be received; and the Directors earnestly request attention to punctuality in the time of delivery, or it may much inconvenience the operations of the Company.

All communications for the present to be addressed, post-paid, to Mr. Thomas Barker, Steam Mills, Sydney.

As some doubts have arisen respecting the liability of Members of this Company, the Directors beg attention to the 47th clause of the Deed of Settlement, which will show the particular care taken by the originators of this Company to protect its members from risk.

The Deed of Settlement lies at the office of Messrs. Chambers and Holden, to whom parties desirous of becoming Shareholders are requested forthwith to apply.

Wanted a Packer and a Butcher, who are well acquainted with the Deptford or Cork method of cutting up, curing, and packing.
THOMAS BARKER.
March 25. 4421

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS OF WINDSOR, RICHMOND, LIVERPOOL, AND CAMPBELLTOWN.

GENTLEMEN,—Having done myself the honour of visiting each of you, in your respective Boroughs,

I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have been pleased to receive me, and for the way in which you have come forward to support each other, in the attainment of British Institutions. In Richmond, your unanimity, and warm attachment, I trust, will not be forgotten. In Windsor, your firmness, (and manly forbearance) together with your firm adherence to sound principles; commands my highest admiration and esteem. In Liverpool and Campbelltown; your candid, manly, and heartfelt demonstrations of respect, for a good cause, will command my lasting gratitude; and has proved, that we are fully ripe, for the enjoyment of the birthright of our forefathers, which has been bestowed upon us by the hands of our beloved Sovereign. Let us therefore prove by our conduct, that we are worthy of such a boon.

I have every confidence in your firmness, and shall now content myself, until the day of Election, when I hope every elector will come boldly to the poll, and honestly vote for that man, in whom his conscience tells him, he may most safely trust his highest and dearest privileges.

In the mean time, gentlemen, I shall feel great pleasure in visiting you as often, in your various localities, as my time will admit, and beg leave, gentlemen, to subscribe myself,
Your most obedient humble servant,
W. BOWMAN.
Richmond, March 1. 3197

TO BE SOLD, a small fount of Nonpareil Type, at a reduced price, having been in use for a short time. Enquire at the [*Sydney Morning Herald* Office.

BATHURST.

A MEETING of the friends of Mr. Francis Lord will be held at Bathurst, on Monday, the third day of April next, at one o'clock, W. C. Wentworth, Esq., in the chair.
Bathurst, March 22. 4406

BRISBANE, BLIGH, AND HUNTER.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Tuesday, April 4th, at Mr. Alcorn's, the Victoria Inn, Jerry's Plains, to afford the candidates of the above counties an opportunity of publicly declaring their principles. All candidates are requested to attend. The chair to be taken at twelve o'clock precisely. 4407

NOTICE.—Some of the Electors of that part of the County of Cumberland at and near Kissing Point, having requested Mr. Ryan Brenan to call a meeting of the Electors to be held This Day, the 29th Instant, at Mr. Dowde's Public House, Kissing Point; he, in accordance with this request, hereby notifies his intention of attending there on that day, at the hour of one o'clock, to explain his principles as a Candidate for their suffrages at the forthcoming Election.
March 24. 4386

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce to you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of being one to represent your county in the forthcoming Legislative Council.

I persuade myself that it will not be necessary, in this announcement, to enumerate the various grounds upon which I have ventured to believe that I am qualified to do you justice, by the upright and efficient fulfilment of those duties to which I aspire.

The principles by which my public conduct has ever been regulated have been long and often before you. They have been an uncompromising advocacy for free institutions; for equal laws, in their most comprehensive form; and for an equitable humane administration of those laws; and I cannot but feel an honest pride in the reflection, that in prosecuting these views, my humble efforts have been neither unappreciated by the public, nor altogether fruitless in their results. To these principles I shall rigidly adhere, in the event of your calling me to the high and responsible office for which I now respectfully solicit your patronage and support.

It would be supererogatory in me to remind you of the precarious condition to which every colonial pursuit is actually reduced; that Australia is now in its utmost need, and that its only hope for resuscitation lies in the energetic well-directed measures of the approaching Legislative Assembly.

With the importance of the trust and the magnitude of the duties I now desire to have conferred upon me, I am deeply impressed, and with the corresponding necessity for qualified practical men as legislators in our new form of government. In mentioning the circumstance of my being a native of Australia, I may be allowed to say, that I do so not as a specific claim upon your preference, but merely to show that my interests, equally with my feelings, are in a pre-eminent degree, wholly identified with the happiness and prosperity of the Colony.

If my appeal shall be deemed worthy of your favourable consideration, I can only very sincerely assure you that my best energies shall be unremittingly exercised to realise my professions and to justify your choice.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
1953 GEORGE R. NICHOLS.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF ROXBURGH AND WELLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,—The electoral Districts and Counties which are to return Members for the Colonial Legislature, having been promulgated, I hasten to announce to you my intention of soliciting the honour of being your Representative.

I have requested the honour of representing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington, from the fact of my having some stake in the former County, added to the idea that I shall have it in my power of being of some service to them: I have also been induced to offer myself to your notice, that I may have an opportunity of assuring you how much I have the interest of your Counties at heart, and of convincing you by my votes, (should you do me the honour of electing me), of my determination to oppose every act that I may deem prejudicial to your interests; while at the same time it will be my duty to give my cordial support to the best of my ability to every suggestion having for its object the general welfare and prosperity of the Colony. I have watched with much anxiety the cause of the distress which of late years has fallen upon this, our Country; and I have no hesitation in asserting my belief that they have chiefly emanated, and are mainly attributable, to the mistaken and short-sighted policy, not of our local, but our home Government: to counteract the evil of this fatal tendency, it behoves every person who has a stake or any interest in the prosperity and happiness of this country, to come forward at this period and appear before its constituency, that the electors may have an opportunity of selecting the men best fitted for the performance of the many and arduous tasks that must necessarily devolve on the commencement of a new Legislative Council.

I will do myself the honour of canvassing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington personally, and through my friends, at the earliest possible period.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
W. RUSSELL.
Regentville, Penrith, January 14. 797

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF MURRAY, KING, AND GEORGIANA.

GENTLEMEN,—Your several counties being now united in one electoral district, I have the honour to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of your interests in the new Legislative Council.

In a district so extensive, the political opinions of individuals cannot be generally known. In soliciting your suffrages, therefore, for a seat in that Council, which will, by its measures, affect not only our interests, but those of generations yet to come—which may even mould the future destinies of this infant State, and extend its influence to remote ages—it is incumbent on me to make some profession of the principles which shall guide my public conduct.

As a colonist, I know no such distinctions as Whig or Tory. The welfare of this country—liberal and equal laws for all parties and all sects—institutions suitable to, and corresponding with, the spirit of the age in which we live—should be the great objects of my public life: I seek no support under the supposition that I shall be the advocate of exclusive or sectarian politics.

Religion being intimately interwoven with political principles in every British community, I wish to declare myself a friend to the existing Church Establishment, as founded on Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act; and, if that Act were rendered even more comprehensive, I would be the more inclined to support it.

A settler residing among you, my interests are identical with yours. The colony, in which our fortunes are cast, labours under the extreme of depression; but its new Legislature may do much to restore it to prosperity, by developing its internal resources; by promoting agriculture and colonial manufactures; and by checking useless and extravagant importations. I promise you that, if I have the honour of being returned as your representative, I shall devote my earnest attention to these objects of general interest. I am, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient servant,
T. A. MURRAY.
Yarrowlumla, February 24. 4148

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex *Tobago* and *Socrates*—
Van Diemen's Land Wheat, Oats, Hay, and Apples, a fine sample.
ROBERT WOOD,
Jamison-street.
Sydney, March 27. 4404

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ALDINE HOUSE, PARRAMATTA.

MR. MILLS begs to inform his Friend and the Public, that he will have a few vacancies after the 1st of April. Persons desirous of placing their children under his care are requested to make early application.

REFERENCES.

Rev. J. M'Kenny, and Rev. J. Saunders, Sydney; Rev. E. Sweetman, Parramatta; Rev. F. Lewis, Windsor; Rev. S. Wilkinson, Bathurst; and Rev. J. Morse, Scone, Hunter's River. 3867

NOTICE.

MR. BELISARIO, Surgeon Dentist, Macquarie-street, opposite the School of Industry, begs to state that he has reduced his charges to the following scale, from this date, 2nd March:—

	s.	d.
Extraction	5	0
Filling with Gold Leaf	10	0
Scaling	7	6
Extraction for the working classes and poor	2	6
Filling with gold for ditto	5	0

3343

SEAHORSE HOTEL,

TOWNSHIP OF BOYD, TWOFOLD BAY.

FOR the convenience of Passengers going to and returning from Maneroo, this Hotel will be completed in a few weeks, and will be conducted in a manner calculated to give satisfaction to the public, and as nearly as possible at ENGLISH PRICES. 3873

R. SPENCE,

MAGASIN DES MODES, CORNER OF HUNTER AND O'CONNELL STREETS, OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.

EX *Anna Robertson*, and late arrivals,

FRENCH MERINOES, in choice colours
French printed cashmeret and merinoes
French printed mousselines de laine
French printed Swiss cambries and muslins
French printed and plain challis
French Chiné Chusan crapes. These differ entirely from the English Chiné Chusan, being composed of wool and silk.

CHEAP SILKS.

Rich black gros de Naples, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.
Rich black ducapes, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.
Rich coloured gros de Naples, in light and dark colours, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
Rich Spitalfields double sided figured ducapes, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.
Rich sattinets, blacks and colours, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Splendid dark Chiné ducapes new patterns, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

SOFT FINISHED.

German double twilled merinoes, in every fashionable light and dark colours, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d., six quarters wide, nearly equal to French
Elegant small pattern dark Chiné mousselines de laine, for children's dresses
Dark colours in figured Orleans cloth, 1s. 9d. to 2s 6d., double width. 4354

CHINESE GOODS.

INVOICE of goods just landed, and on sale at the Hyde Park Toy and Fancy Bazaar, Elizabeth-street,

Round and square lacquered tables, in sets
Tea trays, waiters, and plates
Cigar boxes, tea caddies, and work boxes
Loo tables, card trays, and backgammon boards
Decanter and watch stands
Rich embossed silk screens
Carved sandal-wood and ivory card cases and fans
Silver and gold filligree fans, bracelets, and card cases
Mandarin's swords, chopsticks, and walking canes
Pearl and ivory paper knives
Carved silver snuff boxes
Carved imperial chessmen, with balls ditto, in the English style
Carved ivory netting and needle cases
Rice paper drawings in boxes and sets
Window blinds and table mats
Indian ink, bed whisks, and carpet brooms
Chinese crackers, feather fans richly painted, and gilt ditto screens
Painted folding and lacquered fans
China ornaments 4118

LATEST FASHIONS IN TUSCAN AND STRAW BONNETS,

MAGASIN DES MODES,
Corner of Hunter and O'Connell streets,
OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.

MRS. SPENCE begs respectfully to inform the Ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that he has just opened three cases of plain and fancy Tuscan, Rice, patent Dunstable, and Rutland Dunstable Bonnets, from the celebrated House of Vyse, London. The Shapes are the extreme of fashion, and will be offered at very low prices, on account of the advanced state of the Season.

Ladies Rutland Dunstable Bonnets, 4s.
Ladies' ditto ditto Garden ditto, 3s. 6d.
Ladies' patent Dunstable ditto, 5s. to 10s. 6d.
Ladies' ditto Florence Tuscan ditto, 8s. to 15s.
Ladies' newest Fancy
Ladies' Fancy Florence open Straw
Bonnets in great variety, 12s. 6d. 4136

BLANKETS.

JUST received, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Bales of extra stout Witney Blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 quarters
8-4 and 9-4 diaper rugs
AND,
A few cases of winter slops.
A. & S. LYONS,
4272 Pitt-street.

OBSERVE!

A GREAT SAVING TO THE PUBLIC.
At Isaac Simmons's City Mart, George-street.

GOOD brown Sugar, 2d. per lb. by the bag, and £16 10s. per ton
Good Black Tea, in boxes of 26 lbs. each, 2s., London Porter, £3 10s. per hogshead, warranted
Hyson skin Tea, £3 10s. per chest, ditto
Ration Tea, in boxes of 40 lbs., at 30s.
Good London Soap, 3½d. per lb. by the box, and 3d. per ton
Superior Manila Cigars, 40s. per 1000, duty paid
Jams and Jellies, at 1s. 3d. per lb., in jars of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lbs. each
Bottled Fruits, 18s. per dozen.

SPIRITS IN BOND.

White Gin and Brandy, in wood and case, discoloured Gin for ship's use, &c.

ALSO,

Tobacco, white West India Sugar, for table use, 2½d. per lb. by the bag, and £24 per ton.
With a variety of other articles equally low. 4347

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

TO SHOPKEEPERS AND UP-COUNTRY SETTLERS.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, Four Hundred Chests superior Hyson skin Tea, warranted sound, at 35s. per single chest, at JOHN ISAACS' South Sea Warehouse, Lower George-street, Sydney. 3091

CHEAP LIVING.

PRIME MESS PORK.

TWO hundred barrels, in good condition, by the single barrel, at two pounds five shillings, £2 5s., each. Terms, cash.
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt, Custom's Buildings.
March 10. 3626

COALS! COALS!! COALS!

IF you want good Coals you can get them at the Wharf of the Undersigned.
Orders received at Mr. Porter's, Grocer, No. 79, next door to the *Chronicle* Office, George-street, and at Mr. Long's, Queen's Wharf.
J. WOOD,
3217 Market Wharf.

ENGLISH Barley and Lucerne Hay for Sale, at Grose's Wharf. Apply to
J. MILLER.
March 27. 4496

FOR SALE, fine Van Diemen's Land Hay, per *Seahorse*. Apply to
BOYD AND CO.
Unwin's Buildings, Custom House, March 11.

BARGAINS.

TO BE SOLD, a very handsome light Cabriolet, painted green and trimmed with green cloth, Collinge's patent axle, London built, nearly new. Price £25; cost in England £120.

Also, a light Dennet Gig, painted green, and trimmed with brown cloth; mail axle. Price £20; worth £60.

Also, a light two-spring Gig, painted green, and trimmed with drab cloth; mail axle. Price £20.

The above are to be seen at Mr. Gould's Coachmaking Establishment, Elizabeth street South, two doors from Liverpool-street. 4283

SMALL COAL.

THE Australian Agricultural Company will supply Brickmakers, Limeburners, and Blacksmiths, with small coal, on their Wharf, Miller's Point, at nine pence per bushel.
July 18. 788

THE undersigned have for sale the following goods, now landing, ex *Victoria*, from Liverpool:—
Prime York hams
Cork Rose butter, Gou'd's brand
Window glass, assorted sizes
Youths' and men's hats
A large assortment of nails and hardware
Blankets in 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 and 12-4 widths
Moleskin trousers
Manchester goods consisting of calicoes, ticks, checks, rolled jacconets, sheetings, counterpanes, long-cloths, moleskins, muslins, haberdashery, &c.
An assortment of glassware, comprising wines, tumblers, and other useful articles.

ALSO ON HAND,

Assorted slops
Vestings
Canvas, three-bushel sacks, and sewing twine
Chain cables
Hardware of every description
Steel pens
Surveying instruments
Bottled fruits and pickles
Irish mess pork, Gould's brand
Rhenish and other wines of the most approved vintages, comprising Hock, Hockheimer, Moselle, Rudisheimburgh, Liebfraumilch, Cattle Johannesberg, Claret, Sauterne, Champagne, Port, Sherry, Madeira, &c.
Port, sherry, and Madeira, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, very choice
Brandy, in bond
Bottled ale
Rock salt
&c., &c., &c.
GOSLING, BROWNE, AND CO.
4424 Charlotte-place.

SALTING COMPANY AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a slaughter-house, on that never-failing stream of water known as Blackwattle Swamp, lately occupied by Messrs. Smith and Salmon, containing sufficient room to slaughter and dress fifty head of cattle. Also, four large bins for salting, that will hold from three to four tons each. A good three-stall stable, hay loft, men's house, pigeries, sheds, large boiler, and sheep yard. Apply to John Neale, Sussex-street.
March 21. 4709

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A GENTEEL compact House, most delightfully situated on the Surry Hills, recently built, and replete with every conveaience, containing six Rooms, most conveniently fitted up, with bells, &c. Kitchen attached, servant's hall adjoining, coach-house and stable, excellent well of water with pump, underground cellar and verandah in front. For permission to view, price, terms, and other particulars, apply to
JOHN BLACKMAN, Agent.
George-street, Sydney. 4010

SHEEP AND CATTLE FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, Five Hundred Head of Cattle, a mixed herd, running at a station called Waddywang, on a creek running into the Castlereagh River, in the border district of Bligh. To be delivered at the station during the months of April or May, 1843.

ALSO,

Two thousand Sheep, to be delivered at Mudgee, 1st of April, 1843.

For particulars apply to Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 741

PRINTING PAPER.

ANY person having Printing Paper the size of the *Sydney Morning Herald* to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser upon application at the *Herald* Office. 3173

TO FARMERS

BEST PRICE given for good English Barley, at the Australian Brewery, George-street, Sydney.
JAMES WRIGHT.
January 16. 799

WOOL AND OIL.

THE Undersigned will purchase for Cash, or make advances on Wool or Oil consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co.
GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.
Bent-street, December 12. 3106

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
8 4 Harrington-street, Church hill.

THE undersigned will purchase for Cash—Wool, Oil, or other produce, or will make cash advances on the same, consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Maxuine Jardine, & Co.
160 THACKER, MASON, & CO., Fort-street.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

ONE pound of Soap given for one pound of good rendered Tallow: apply at the Soap Manufactory.
J. NEWSHAM,
Liverpool-street.
Sydney, 4th February 1928

COLONIAL SOAP exchanged for Tallow at the manufactory, King-street West, corner of Sussex-street, Sydney. 284

COLONIAL SALTED BEEF.

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 18th March, 1843.

REQUIRED for the Public Service about one hundred and fifty tons of colonial Salted Beef, to be delivered by the 31st of August next, and for which Tenders will be received at this office, until Monday, the 10th of April, at noon.

The conditions and particulars of the contracts to be entered into for this supply, may be seen at this office.
W. MILLER,
4092 Dep. Com. Gen.

NOTICE.

THE City Surveyor will feel obliged if the party who addressed a letter to him, bearing date of 27th March, and signed "A Friend," will favour him with a call at his office, Council Chambers, York-street, between the hours of ten and eleven a.m.
March 28. 4506

CAPTAIN BRETT, of the *Alfred*, requests that all accounts against that ship or himself, may be sent in to the office of Messrs. William Walker and Co., on or before Thursday, the 30th instant, otherwise, they will be too late.
Sydney, March 27. 4477

NOTICE.—If Captain Henry Cole, W. G. Tilman, and Henry Greenhalgh, do not pay their Board and Lodging within fourteen days from this date, their boxes and the contents will be sold to defray the same. Dated the 27th March, 1843, Prince-street.
4416 C. MONTGOMERY.

NOTICE.—If CHARLES ROMAN does not call and pay the amount due for board and lodging, the watch left in my possession will be sold in fourteen days from this date, to pay the same, with expenses.
THOMAS COOK,
Gloucester-street.
March 28. 4478

WILLIAM DAVIS, Stockman, formerly in the employment of Mr. Hyland, Butcher, of Sydney, and more recently in that of Mr. Samuell, of the same place, is requested to communicate with the undersigned.
O'REILLY AND BRADLEY,
4377 Solicitors, King-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.

THE Public are cautioned against taking any orders on me, drawn by Mr. F. F. Dollman, as I will not pay or be accountable for any debts he may contract in my name.
JOSEPH WALFORD.
Sydney, March 24. 4414

NOTICE is hereby given, that no orders will be paid by the undersigned, unless bearing the personal signature of Mr John Neale, Junr., neither is any person authorised to make purchases of any stock on my behalf, but as above described.
JOHN NEALE, Carcase Butcher.
Sussex-street South, March 25. 4452

NOTICE.—If any person resident within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, have claims against the estate of his late Excellency Captain William Hobson, R. N., Governor of the colony of New Zealand, deceased, they are requested forthwith to render them to the undersigned, to whom probate of the Will of the deceased has been granted, as attorney for the executrix in this colony.
G. R HOLDEN,
King-street, Sydney.
March 25. 4416

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FOR shipment to India.—Thirty Horses, rising four years old; not less than fifteen hands high, of good action, quiet in Saddle or harness, and sound. Apply to Mr. Joseph Armstrong, Castlereagh-street. 4218

WANTED, to purchase, from four to five hundred head of Cattle, in the Northern District. Terms, cash on delivery and approval. Apply to Mr. Graham, Mrs. Lord's, Jamison-street. 4298

WANTED, to hire by the month, a cutter of from twenty to thirty tons burthen. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 4492

WANTED, a respectable young woman as nurse and needlewoman. Apply to Mrs W. M. Manning, Woolloomooloo. 4413

COOK WANTED.—A thoroughly clean, middle-aged woman. Apply at Peek and Campbell's, after two o'clock. 4247

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, three good Dairymen. Apply to Mr. C. J. Campbell, Custom-house Buildings. 4473

SUPERINTENDENT.

THE advertiser is anxious to obtain a respectable situation as superintendent to a large estate; he has been liberally educated and has had long colonial experience, directing successfully some of the largest and best regulated establishments in this country; he has a practical knowledge and is intimately acquainted with the management of men, of stock, of agriculture, of produce, and of the more minute arrangements that are essential to economy and profit; numerous high y respectable references can be given, with testimonials of integrity, zeal, and ability. Address, A. B. C., Superintendent, Bathurst; or application can be made through Mr. Gavin Ralston, Albion Brewery, Sydney. 4470

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

A YOUNG MAN of respectable connexion, having been upwards of twelve years in one ship, with the same Captain, wishes for the situation of first, second, or third officer, or steward of a vessel proceeding to Europe, India, or elsewhere. Apply to W. H. E. J., at the *Herald* Office, or to Edye Manning, Esq. 3651

WANTED, by a middle aged person, the situation of nurse maid, or house maid, the advertiser flatters herself that she would not fail to give satisfaction to those by whom she may be engaged. The most respectable references can be given. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Lang, or by letter post-paid, to Bridget Brown, *Herald* Office. 3650

LOST, on the night of the 3rd ultimo, from Geary's Gap, Lake George, a BAY MARE, black points, long tail, about sixteen hands high, eight years old; branded B on the off shoulder, CM under the mane, off side. If strayed, a reward of two pounds will be paid on delivering her to Mr. John Gray, Queanbeyan; or, to Mr. Edward Gray, Sutton Forest; if stolen, £10 on conviction of the thief. 703

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS.

TO BE LET in George street, between King and Market streets, the whole of the upper part of a spacious house, containing two front and one back room on the first floor, and the same on the second floor, with private entrance, closets, spacious kitchen, yard, and a pump of good water. The house is new, and fitted up in the very first style, and the situation equally adapted for a private family residence, or for public offices. For particulars, and to view, apply to Mr. Brett, next door to the Savings' Bank. 4372

PREMISES NEAR THE QUEEN'S WHARF.

TO BE LET, that large three-storied house, adjoining the Liverpool Wharf Bonded Stores, Lower George street.

The above has just undergone alterations and repairs, and is most eligibly situated as Offices and Stores for any party doing a moderate amount of business. No objection would be made to let it as a respectable Inn or Tavern. Apply to Mr. Walter Robertson, Builder, Bathurst-street East. 3623

TO LET.

THOSE Premises now occupied by J. G. Maclear, known as De Mestre's Buildings, George-street, either the whole or part of them, furnished or unfurnished, as may be agreed on, with excellent cellar, stores, counting house, three-stall stable, coach-house, &c.

Also for sale, an excellent horse, harness, gig newly lined, with patent axletrees; likewise a phaeton and cart. For particulars apply, on the premises, to J. G. Maclear.

P.S.—J. G. Maclear takes this opportunity to intimate to his numerous friends and customers that his business will be carried on from this date as formerly. 3989

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NOTICE TO DISCONTINUE.

SUBSCRIBERS intending to decline the *Sydney Morning Herald* either in the City or Country, at the close of the current Quarter, are reminded that they can only do so by paying up all *arrears* to the 31st instant.

For payment in advance, or during the first week of the quarter, an allowance of ten per cent. is made.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

FROM Launceston, yesterday, having left the 21st instant, the brig *William*, 149 tons, Captain Thom, with grain, potatoes, &c. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Gallie, Mrs. Gallie, Senior, Miss Gallie, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Evans, Miss Evans, Master Evans, Mr. Dodery, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Cornwer and child, Mr. Dereirly, Mr. Rowel and three children, Mr. Delaney, Miss Fotheringham and child, Mr. Burns, Mrs. Grayling and two children, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Transom.

From Moreton Bay, the same day, having left the 25th instant, the steamer *Sovereign*, 119 tons, Captain Cape, with 130 bales of wool. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Williams, Messrs. Jolliffe, Eales, Manning, Le Breton, Scott, Rev. Mr. Haudt, Mr. Thane, Mr. Dalrymple, and eleven in the steerage.

From Newcastle, the same day, the brig *Martha*, 121 tons, Captain Innen, with coals.

From Port Albert, the same day, having left the 24th instant, the schooner *Coquette*, 90 tons, Captain Loten, with ninety bales wool. Passengers—Mr. Curlewis, Mr. Reeve, Mr. Jones, Mr. M'Lean, and five in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

For the South Sea Islands, yesterday, the barque *Elizabeth*, Captain Jones, with sundries.

For London, the same day, the brig *Llangothland*, Captain Rodger, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mrs. Bower and Mr. Benson.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 28.—*Mary Ann*, 52, Williams, from Port Macquarie, with 600 bushels lime, and 10,000 feet timber.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 28.—*Eliza Ann*, 32, Cotterill, for the Hunter, in ballast; *William*, 21, Bloxham, for Newcastle, in ballast; and *Alexander*, 10, M'Guigan, for Port Aiken, in ballast.

CLEARANCES.

For Liverpool, the barque *Amwell*, Captain Hessie, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mrs. Hessie, child, and servant.

For the South Sea Fishery, the whaling barque *Emeline*, Captain Rains, with whaling gear, &c. Passenger—Mrs. Rains.

For Guam, the barque *Statesman*, Captain Quiller, in ballast.

For Hongkong, the schooner *Star of China*, Captain Ward, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. Pedro Garcias, Mr. Andreas St. Nicolas, and Mr. Francisco de Leon.

The schooner *Sarah*, which trades between this and Lake Macquarie, is on the Patent Slip being recoppered.

The *Wanderer*, Burns, had gone on to the Logan to take in a cargo of cedar for Sydney, when the *Sovereign* left Moreton Bay. The *Nelson*, cutter, had been despatched to Wide Bay in search of the *Edward*, schooner, some fears being entertained for her safety. Saw a schooner off the Richmond supposed to be the *Jess*, on Monday last.

The schooner *Challenger* will haul round to Campbell's Wharf this morning, to commence loading for Launceston.

The brig *Scout* was advertised at Launceston for Sydney. The barque *Jane*, from Hobart Town, arrived at Launceston the 17th instant. The *Thomas Harrison* left Launceston for London on the 15th instant.

The Spanish brig *Singular*, from Manila to Macao, was wrecked on the 5th December, on the Prata shoal. The captain, and several of the crew and passengers, arrived at Macao, on a raft, on the 19th. The cargo of the *Singular* consisted of rice, spars, bullion, and some gold dust, valued at $50,000. Vessels have been sent from Macao to the wreck, to endeavour to save some of the cargo. The weather in the China seas is reported to have been very bad towards the close of the past year.—*Cornwall Chronicle*.

CARGO PER "WESTBROOK," ARRIVED AT LAUNCESTON.—2771 bags sugar, 223 bags rice, 123 bags coffee, 111 baskets tobacco, 16 boxes sago flour, 17 boxes pearl sago, 9 cases castor oil, 4 boxes nankeens, 12 bales bags, 5 bundles mats, 200 bags peas, 4 bags black pepper, 1 bag white pepper, 5 boxes spice, 11 boxes cigars, 639 packages tea, 1 case lacquered ware, 6 cases piece goods, Order; 2 cases oil paintings, 1 case china, 1 case bronzed goods, 1 case gilt goods, 1 case sundries, W. H. Breton; 81 cases preserved ginger, 7 cases lacquered goods, 12 cases fancy goods, J. Raven.

THE STEAMER "HARRIETT."—This steamer went on a trial trip on Saturday last, having on board a number of the friends of some of the proprietors, for whom a handsome cold collation was provided. She seemed to answer remarkably well, and her speed is considered to be very little inferior to that of the *Emu*. She was built by Mr. Lowe, at the William's River. Her length over all is ninety-five feet, breadth of beam fifteen feet, and depth of hold six feet six inches. The engine and machinery were manufactured by Mr. Coke, and vie with those of any other steamer now in the port. The engine is of thirty-horse power, and the crank performs twenty-six revolutions within the minute—the paddle-wheels being fourteen feet six inches in diameter. The saloon, or fore-cabin, is nineteen feet and a half long, which, together with a ladies' cabin, is very tastefully fitted up. She will commence running in about eight days between this and Parramatta, for which she is particularly adapted, drawing only two feet eight inches of water when she has every thing on board. This will enable her to proceed direct up to the township.

The *Kangaroo*, steamer, will leave Sydney for Hobart Town the latter end of the week. She will have on board a full cargo of coals, to enable her to steam as much as possible on the passage.

The schooner *Falcon* was lying at Port Macquarie, waiting an opportunity to get over the bar, when the *Mary Ann* left. It was reported at Port Macquarie that the cutter *Stranger* was ashore at the entrance of the M'Leay.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

March.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets.	HIGH TIDE morn	HIGH TIDE even
29	WEDNESDAY	6 7	5 53	6 54	7 18

New Moon, March 31, 53 m. past 9, morning.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE LADY OF LYONS, AND THE KING'S GARDENER

Thursday, March 30, 1843.

Will be performed THE LADY of LYONS. Claude Melnotte, Mr. Griffiths; Gloire, Mr. Coppin; Pauline, Mrs. Coppin; a variety of entertainments. To conclude with the farce called THE KING'S GARDENER; or, NIPPED IN THE BUD. Galochardе (with Song), Mr. Coppin; Madame Galochardе, Mrs. Coppin.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1843.

"*Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.*"

THE COURT OF REQUESTS.

WE have heard many serious complaints made of the delay which has taken place in bringing the fifth, or £30 clause of the Court of Requests Act into operation. By the Act now in force it is provided, that the Commissioners shall have summary jurisdiction to the amount of £10, and under this provision, Mr. Commissioner MANNING holds the Court at present; but it is further provided, that "it shall be lawful for the GOVERNOR from time to time to nominate and appoint Commissioners, being barristers of England or Ireland of three years' standing, to preside in the Courts of Requests for the county of Cumberland; in which Courts, besides a power and authority to hear and determine in a summary way all actions as aforesaid, actions also to the amount of thirty pounds, of the nature authorised by this Act, shall be heard and determined: provided always, that in all such actions as aforesaid, where the amount sued for exceeds the sum of ten pounds, he shall be assisted by two Assessors, to be summoned by the REGISTRAR, from time to time, from amongst the class of special or common jurors resident within the county or district for which his Court shall have been appointed to be holden."

This Act came into force on the 1st January, but as it was considered desirable that the experiment of working it should be entrusted to Mr. THERRY, it was tacitly understood that the £30 clause should be deferred for a couple of months, in order that Mr. PLUNKETT, who was expected to arrive in the colony in February, might assume his duties as Attorney-General, and Mr. THERRY return to his old post of Commissioner. It is now, however, the end of March, and instead of Mr. PLUNKETT having arrived it is understood that his leave of absence has been extended; and it is whispered, although we know not on what authority, that he obtained that extended leave in the hope of obtaining some appointment at home. But, be that as it may, we think the suspension of an Act of Council for three months, for the personal convenience of Messrs. THERRY and PLUNKETT, is all that can be expected, and we hope the GOVERNOR will see the necessity of bringing the Act into active operation immediately.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LAUNCESTON papers to the 20th instant came to hand yesterday. His Excellency Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, Lady FRANKLIN, and suite, were at Launceston: His EXCELLENCY had been to George Town, and was inspecting the various public works and establishments on the northern side of the island. Large quantities of meat, both salt and fresh, were advertised for by the Commissariat Department. Colonel CUMBERLAND had been appointed Commandant at Launceston, where the head quarters of H. M. 96th regt. are stationed. A thirty-pound Court of Requests, to sit every Monday, had been established at Launceston. We subjoin the latest Market report.

LAUNCESTON MARKETS.

Our advices from Sydney state that flour will only realize £12 per ton, cash. Wheat is still very low in price, and credit is expected if purchases are made to any amount. No transactions of any extent have been made during the week, excepting for present use. We have heard that a few small lots have been disposed of at very low rate.

Return of Grain and Flour imported into the Port of Launceston, during the week ending the 4th March, 1843.—*Nil*.

Return of Grain and Flour exported from the Port of Launceston, during the week ending the 4th March, 1843, inclusive.—Wheat 550 bushels. Oats 129 ditto. Barley, 572 ditto.

We have no alteration to make this week in the Grain market; supplies are only purchased as required.

FLOUR.—A few hundred have been disposed of at £12 to £13.

STOCK remains unsaleable.

HAY.—Several tons sold at £2 5s.

STRAW.—One pound per load.

OATS have been sold at 3s. per bushel.

BARLEY (Cape) in demand.

VEGETABLES.—The supply has been more than sufficient for the consumption, consequently a reduction has taken place in the price of some kinds of vegetables.

POTATOES may be bought at £5 per ton

CARROTS.—Two-pence per bunch.

CABBAGES.—Three half pence each.

TURNIPS.—Two-pence per bunch.

ONIONS.—Two-pence per lb.

CUCUMBERS.—Five shillings per dozen.

FRUIT.—Apples from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel.

DAMSONS.—Two shillings per peck; peaches 4d. per dozen.

PEARS.—Sixpence per dozen; plums 2s. 6d. per peck.

GRAPES.—Four-pence per lb.

NEW ZEALAND.

NELSON papers to the 4th instant have come to hand, but they contain no news of importance. Governor SHORTLAND had been to Nelson, where he had made several appointments, and had made enquiries which it was supposed would expedite the issue of the grants to the New Zealand Company. His EXCELLENCY had sailed for New Plymouth.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of John Gaggin, an adjourned special meeting: J. Casey, £20 16s.

In the estate of Philip Wright and Co., a third meeting: M. Joseph, £115.

In the estate of Georgiana Kinnear, an adjourned third meeting: E. D. Cohen, £79 3s. 4d.

In the estate of George Scott, a special meeting was held, but being for examination only no claims were proved.

The Supreme Court will sit at ten to-day, to dispose of such insolvency business as may be brought before it.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Richard Crampton, a second meeting, at eleven o'clock.

William Heugh and David Logan, a second meeting, at one.

Richard Scougall, a second meeting, at two.

John Edye Manning, a special meeting, to prove debts and disprove claims, at three.

Samuel Peek, a special meeting, for proof of debt of Auction Company, at three.

TO-MORROW.

Adonijah Vallack, a second meeting, at ten o'clock.

John Leathlean, a second meeting, at Maitland, at ten.

Horatio Nelson Carrington, a second meeting, at eleven.

Thomas Tarrant, a second meeting, at half-past twelve.

John Ferguson, a second meeting, at Maitland, at eleven.

Charles Gaudry, a special meeting, for proof of one debt only, at one.

Adam Wilson, an adjourned special meeting, at two.

Samuel Peek and Co., a special meeting, for the proof of Robert Cooper's debt only.

THE LATE SAILING MATCH.—We have received a letter from the proprietor of one of the sailing boats in the late contest; but understanding there is a dispute, and that it will be sailed over again, we shall refrain from making any comments until it takes place.

THE IKIN PROPERTY.—The sale by public auction of the Ikin Property, by Stubbs and Robertson, takes place This Day, in the following order, on the ground, viz.:—At eleven o'clock, cottage and premises, Kent-street. At twelve o'clock, Mrs. Tyreman's, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh-streets. At one o'clock, residence, corner of Charlotte-place and Gloucester street; and Cumberland-street, back of ditto, houses, &c. The scale of credit, extending as far as eighteen months, places the scale of this property upon the most business-like mode of fair-selling principle ever yet held forth in an auction room; and to repeat its advancement in public estimation as city property further than what is already known, and has been so much talked about for these last four months, appears quite superfluous.—*Communicated*.

SHEEP.—The *Henry* has arrived from Port Phillip, after a run of only 23 hours. The passage from heads to heads, in going to Port Phillip, was accomplished in 27 hours and a half. This vessel brought over about 400 sheep, without losing a single head, and owing to the short passage, they were in such excellent condition that purchasers at 10s. were found readily.—*Launceston Advertiser*.

PRICE OF BREAD.—"In order" (says the *Kentish Observer*) "that the public may know the *highest* price which they ought to give for the *best* wheaten bread, we subjoin the following scale, drawn up by a person in every respect an excellent authority:—When wheat is 10s. per bushel the 4lb. loaf should be 10d.; 9s. 6d.—9½d.; 9s.—9d.; 8s. 6d.—8½d.; 8s.—8d.; 7s. 6d.—7½d.; 7s.—7d.; 6s. 6d.—6½d.; 6s.—6d.; 5s. 6d.—5½d.; 5s.—5d. The best wheat may now be bought at 6s. 6d. per bushel."

POLICE BUSINESS.—The general list at this Court was taken before Mr. Windeyer, and contained in all nineteen cases: of which, the only ones disposed of were Anne Reynolds, for breach of peace at the instance of her husband, bound to the peace in £10 and two sureties in £5 each; Michael Haran, for riding on his dray, fined 12s. 6d.; Edward Byrne, for absenting himself from his indented service, fourteen days in gaol; Michael Higgins, for being drunk and assaulting a constable, fined 10s.; Isabella Thomas, for being drunk and a common prostitute, two months in Sydney Gaol. Nine others were remanded, and the rest discharged. The summons' list, containing thirteen cases, was heard before Mr. Brenan, as follows: Mary Daly, threats; Ann Gould, threats; each bound to the peace; another case of threats was adjourned, and the remaining causes dismissed. The drunkards' list contained in all twenty charges, which were disposed of before Mr. Stirling, who opened the Court at ten o'clock, he and Mr. Windeyer having previously been together in the private room: of the twenty charges two were discharged, five paid 11s. each—among others who did so was James Spring: eight had their choice to pay 11s. each, or be worked for twelve hours on the tread-mill; and one female had her choice of paying a like sum or of sitting in the cells for twenty-four hours. Harriet Daley was called on to pay a guinea or go to the cells for forty-eight hours; John Smith, thirty-six hours on the mill; William Scoville, twenty-four hours on the mill; and Patrick Grumbly, forty-eight hours on the same machine: each of the three last defaulters had the choice of paying a guinea to evade the mill.

PORT PHILLIP.—Extract of a private letter from a gentleman of Sydney, dated Melbourne, 18th March, 1843: "I am charmed with Australia Felix—it is a superb country, and contains, I am sure, within a given area, as much fine and available country as the most fertile portions of England. The whole of the soil is derived from a recent volcanic formation, the country being covered with scorial and pumice, which appears to have been recently ejected from Sir Thomas Mitchell's Mamaloid Hills. Almost every acre I have seen might be converted into arable land; the only thing wanting is vitality—population. In spite of every natural advantage, the country is in a most frightful state of embarrassment, both commercial and agricultural. Wages are also high; property of every kind is being sacrificed daily at nearly nominal prices; still, notwithstanding these sad vicissitudes, I have no misgivings as to the final destinies of the country. Port Phillip must be the most populous and thriving portion of New Holland."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SALTING MACHINE.

To the Settlers.

GENTLEMEN,—It must be gratifying to every colonist to see the exertions which are making to form an export of our colonial beef, and that although the experiments hitherto made in Sydney, on the pressing system, have not answered your expectations for salting, you have nevertheless not been deterred from persevering in your endeavour, even although you should be compelled to adopt the old plan for that purpose.

On hearing of the results of the experiments, viz., that the brine did not enter the meat more than one inch, and being fully convinced the machine was in every way suitable for salting thoroughly, I conceived that something was misunderstood, and, on enquiry of Messrs. Hirst, Russell, and Struth, I was informed that the meat was not penetrated much with brine by their machines, but that it was only prepared for receiving the pickle after it was in the tierce.

From Mr. Russell I ascertained that his experiment was tried with a pressure of 500 lbs. on the square inch, and that in that state the meat was allowed to remain fifteen minutes to receive the brine.

From Mr. Struth I learnt, that his first experiment was made with 600 lbs. on the square inch, and that after remaining with that weight upon it for a quarter of an hour, the meat was taken out. Another experiment with the same meat was made, and the pressure varied progressively from 600 lbs. to 2000 lbs. on the square inch, until the cylinder broke, and the salt was found then to have penetrated little, if any more, into the meat than in the first experiment.

Mr. Hirst, (who has the patent engine), pressed with 300 lbs. on the square inch, and with a similar result.

They all concurred in opinion that such machines did no more than prepare the meat for salting, not to salt it at once. It is to be regretted, however, that these trials of machines so admirably adapted for the purposes for which they are intended, have not succeeded, and I sincerely hope the observations I am about to make will induce you to hesitate ere you entirely relinquish the intention of applying them to their specific object. From the experiments which have been alluded to, I am induced to believe that the failures did not arise from any fault of the machines, but from the improper manner in which they were used.

It is a well known fact, that we are enveloped in a fluid which presses us in all directions with a weight of 14 or 15 lbs. on the square inch, and that if that pressure be removed, our size will increase. Now, when the meat is put into the cast-iron cylinder, (which acts in the first instance as the receiver of an air-pump), and the air exhausted, its bulk will increase, and the pores also, and in that state are fittest to receive the brine; which, on opening the communication with the pickle vessel, is forced into the vacuum by the atmospheric pressure on the surface of the brine in the tub. As soon, therefore, as the pumping commences (after the cylinder is filled with brine and meat) the machine no longer acts as an air-pump, but as a common hydraulic press, with this difference, that the pressure instead of operating on an object outside the cylinder, acts on one inside of it; and that when the operation of forcing in more brine commences, from that moment the meat decreases in size.

As liquids press equally on objects which they surround, it will be evident that the pressure will tend to the centre of the meat, which receives the first impulse, and the pores are gradually compressed there, and when the size of the meat can be no longer reduced, the ends of the pores at the outside of the meat will also be closed, so that instead of brine being forced into them, the juicy matter which they contain will be expressed.

It is clear, then, that pressing the meat to force brine into it is erroneous, and that what brine was forced into the cylinder after it was filled with meat and pickle reduced it in bulk.

I am, therefore, of opinion, that after the meat has been pressed (with the view of driving out the bloody parts of the meat, not of pressing brine into it) that the air should be admitted to drive out the first brine, and a vacuum made a second time to enlarge the pores and fit them for receiving new brine by the pressure of the atmosphere only, and in that state they should be allowed to remain for the brine to insinuate itself into them until they be filled, which may be indicated by an index in the pickle-tub to mark its decrease, which when it stops will show that the pores will receive no more. The oftener this process is repeated the better will the meat be saturated, as is the case with a sponge, which by repeatedly squeezing is cleansed.

As many of you may be curious to know how much a piece of meat may be reduced by pressure, it is only necessary (after the cylinder is filled with brine only) to mark the decrease which takes place in the outer vessel when the brine is compressed as much as possible, which call *a*; the cubic contents of the meat in inches previous to pressing which call *b*; and the total quantity of brine, which has fallen since the meat and brine were put in and pressed, which call *c*. Then $\widehat{c-a}-b=d$, the cubic contents of the meat when pressed, the $\sqrt[3]{d}=e$ the side of the cube. And to find the total weight pressing on *d*, supposing the weight on the square inch to be 600lbs. as stated by Mr. Struth in his first experiment, then $6\,e^2 \times 600 = W$, the weight in lbs.—And allowing the sides of a square piece of meat to be 12 inches before it was pressed, the value of *a* to equal 12 cubic inches, and *c* to equal 1228 inches, the equation above will show the reduced size of the meat to be *8 inches square*, and the weight pressing it at that time to be nearly 103 tons; and if 2000lbs. on the square inch reduced it to that size, the weight would be 343 tons. But this weight of Mr. Struth's is mere conjecture. Such a weight could never have been on it. How then can a piece of meat, which was originally 12 inches square, and reduced to 8 inches square, be in a fit state to *receive* brine? The thing is impossible: for when it is shown that the cubes of 12 inches and 8 respectively bear *to each* other as 512 to 1728, the impossibility is evident.

Should the above remarks induce others to take up the subject, more qualified than myself, it will be highly gratifying to me to find that any effort of mine had caused such notice, and I beg it to be understood, that in thus giving publicity to my opinion, it is not from a desire to appear before the public, but that, if the correctness of my reasoning be proved, engineers, by knowing the cause of the failure in the experiments, and that it will not require such immense pressure as has been thought, will manufacture them for such a price as shall not amount to a prohibition of their use.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD HALLEN.

Sussex-street, Sydney.

P.S. As the compressibility of water is found to be as 1 is to 20,000, the value of *a* may be left out in the above equation, and the result will be found near enough for all practical purposes.

COMETS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The comet's appearance, with such magnificence, and when so little expected, has with reason excited much speculation regarding its composition, and the laws by which it is regulated. These are so difficult to be defined, that the best explanation we have seen is, after all, a mere unsupported supposition. The readiness you have shown to insert communications on every subject of interest has induced me to send you a new theory on the subject.

We all know that the planet we inhabit presents two distinct divisions, Earth and Water. It is said that the Earth is a body floating in the Water, and being filled with air, and other gases, it is thereby rendered of the same specific gravity as the water in which it floats—the land and mountains being mere protuberances raised above the surface. The beautiful laws which the Divine Being has given for Nature's guidance, provide against too great a formation of the gases within the Earth, and expel them by means of earthquakes or volcanos.

Every part of nature that has come within the limit of our experiments has been found full of life: and, from thence, it is inferred that the planets, the sun, the moon, and the stars, are all inhabited. And those who take this liberal view, can have no reason for excluding the comet from the same advantages.

If we suppose, then, that the comet is inhabited, and consider how, in different parts of our earth, provision, adapted to their circumstances, is made for the necessary wants of the inhabitants, we shall then see a reason for the difference in the comet's composition. In the comet there is no body, such as earth, floating in the water; it is entirely a Liquid, and in that the inhabitants live. The tail is merely the rays from the sun, by the simple laws of refraction, slightly bent from their course in passing through the comet, and thus diverging as they recede.

Dr. Hocking (in your paper of the 16th) says, that it is attested by several authors, Pliny among others, that a comet appeared just before, or at the Deluge; and accordingly, with Pliny, he accounts for the Deluge by its coming so close to the Earth that the comet involved us in its atmosphere and tail. He should have said that it came in contact with our Earth, and overwhelmed the inhabitants.

That the comet, in its course, passes close to the sun, is no good reason why the inhabitants should be boiled. The fact is, that we are nearer the sun in winter than in summer; and when we travel to the top of a lofty mountain, at noon, we shall be nearer the sun, nevertheless we have found ourselves in the region of eternal snow. The heat felt from the sun's rays is not exactly in proportion to the distance from the sun. Formerly, the sun was imagined a piece of red-hot iron, or other matter, but now that idea is nearly exploded. If it were the distance of the North or South Pole from the sun which caused the cold there, in the planet Jupiter the inhabitants would derive little benefit from his moons, for they would have long ago been frozen hard and fast.

We see the comet only as it passes round the sun, at one end of its elliptical course,—there it has light enough; but during that part of its year when most distant from the sun it requires to borrow from all the surrounding stars to have sufficient light for its inhabitants; and this may be one reason why it should not be an opaque body.

I was amused with the definition of "Navigator" in your paper of the 23rd; he gravely argues that the comet is of the figure of a cheese, but whether blue or green he could not rightly tell; but that it was like a cheese, and that from its polished surface (it must be of rich cream) it reflected the sun's rays at an angle which formed the tail. Now, in none of the variety of comets yet seen has any angle been discovered, but the tail has always appeared in a line directed from the sun. Comets have been seen which almost no tail unfold,—these, according to "Navigator," would be of skim milk.

"Navigator" accounts for the unusual course of the comet from the peculiarity of its figure,—that not being the shape of a globe, it does not travel round the sun in a circle as the planets do: unfortunately for "Navigator," the projection of a cannon ball is the section of an ellipse, and actually describes half the comet's course; and some say that a comet is a piece knocked from the sun by some powerful agent, and forced to an immense distance, and that the tail is a part of the fiery atmosphere of the sun preceding it; but those who hold such antediluvian opinions never attempt to account for the comet's return.

We have supposed the comet a body of liquid matter,—when close to the sun it becomes heated, and consequently expanded to a great degree: those who have journeyed in a balloon know that *after passing through* a region of murky clouds, when the sun breaks upon them, the gas in the balloon becomes expanded; the balloon thereby rendered of less specific gravity than the atmosphere in which it is sailing, rushes upwards with the force of a rocket: such is the effect upon the comet, and on it speeds till this immense impetus has subsided; then the influence of the sun's attraction, so universally powerful in the solar system, again obliges its return.

Hoping that the critic who attempts to ridicule the above will first give us the right exposition of these phenomena,

I am,

NE-QUIS.

Globe-street, Sydney, March 25.

SMUGGLING.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Although I am willing to give the Customs all the honour they have gained by the late seizure of smuggled goods, yet it is the public opinion that there has been a great want of vigilance in allowing such an immense quantity of contraband goods to be landed without detection at the time, and in the very face of noon-day. I do not know who was the landing officer, but I should say he was no genius.

I have seen some Custom House officers very indefatigable in their exertions to inspect small parcels of goods *occasionally*—when they have been consigned to most respectable houses,—and not making the goods more saleable thereby; and I cannot help placing such trifling in juxtaposition with the late wholesale piece of negligence. Why, gentlemen, a batch of tobacco like the present one, landed twice a year in Sydney, would bring ruin upon every honest dealer in that article in the colony; and if, as I am informed, Mr. Neville has all the credit of the discovery, he is worthy of a public testimonial to that effect.

It is to be hoped that Sir George Gipps will see that none escape in this affair, and that the public will look upon all concerned as common pickpockets.

A CITIZEN.

STATE OF THE COLONY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

GENTLEMEN,—Notwithstanding the murmurings of the disappointed, the "curses not loud but deep" of the improvident and penniless spendthrift, and the many insolvencies which are still every day taking place among us, I cannot help thinking from what I see around me that better times are gradually coming back again. The country is now covered with a mantle of green, where formerly it looked like a desert; the bush is clearing away rapidly before the industrious hand of the settler; roads are making, and bridges are building, and such good regulations are adopted in all districts as must prove highly beneficial to them when time has shown their value. In walking through our City also, a person is surprised at the numerous and elegant buildings which are everywhere springing up; vacancies in the streets are supplied, and new and superior edifices take the place of those which satisfied the limited ideas of comfort of our predecessors; gas is dispelling the darkness which used to tantalize us so much when oil alone was used *to light* the thoroughfares at night; neat and substantial pavements are becoming everywhere prevalent; churches are building, and wharfs forming for our convenience; we have a City Council to look after our interests, and give us the greatest amount of good things at the least possible expense; and we expect ere long to possess also a Legislative Council, where our orators may state in eloquent terms the grievances of the country, and contrive remedies for these grievances. When I see all these changes and improvements daily going on about me, I cannot help thinking that those who despond so much are in the wrong, and that better things are yet in store for our adopted country. Houses would not be built, unless tenants who could pay their way were expected to occupy them; and all the other improvements which I have mentioned would not take place unless there was a loud call for them, and an urgent necessity for their being accomplished. Every right-thinking man will therefore say, I am sure, with me, that although at present, and perhaps for some time to come, the money-panic now prevalent may be felt by many, the mists which lour over our commercial, agricultural, and pastoral interests, will melt away, and Australia will be as prosperous again as ever. I should like, however, that the false notions regarding this colony which prevailed at home when I left it, and still do so to a certain extent, I am sorry to hear, should be rectified, and trust that every person who intends to try his fate on our shores, will divest himself of the idea that a fortune is to be rapidly made, with little bodily or mental exertion. Whatever may have been the case at one time, it is not so now; and it is only by perseverance, industry, integrity, and a resolution not to lose courage, though at first things should go against one, that a settler, or any one else, can now hope to succeed. If he is an agriculturist, one large crop in three harvests should make him thankful, and willing to put up with two comparative failures; and if he is a settler beyond the boundaries, he must make up his mind to suffer extensive losses occasionally by drought and other causes, as I, and almost every one else, have done during the last two years; but he must bear with such, and like us, trust that succeeding years will make up for the losses he has sustained during the preceding ones. If he is philosopher enough to act in this way, he may yet become an extensive proprietor of land and stock, and to a certain extent realize the dreams which enthusiastic and ignorant persons at home have of the wealth and happiness of the Antipodes. Knowing that the *Sydney Morning Herald* is extensively read in the mother country, as well as here, I have penned the preceding observations, trusting that they may be useful to those who wish to emigrate to Australia, and disabuse them of the false notions they have imbibed respecting it; so that, when they land on our shores, they may not be disappointed with the reality, but calmly strive to procure employment, or a safe investment for their capital, and when they have done so, steadily follow out the several paths of life which they have chalked out for themselves.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A WELL-WISHER TO THE COLONY.

March 25, 1843.

THE COMET.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

GENTLEMEN,—The following lines may perhaps serve to amuse some of your readers. They were written on the occasion of the last advent of Halley's comet, but divested of one or two circumstantialities they might be used with as much propriety now as they were then: for although the schoolmaster has been abroad, we do not see through comets more clearly now than we did seven years ago.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours, &c.,

O. P.

ODE TO HALLEY'S COMET.

"There are more things in heaven and earth,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."
SHAKSPEARE.

Night-errant STAR!
Thou'st wander'd far
Since thy last [illegible] *Heaven* [illegible] told,
Thou didst a wondrous "tale unfold?"
Mortals turn'd pale,
Their hearts did quail,
Why dost thou now thy *tail* withhold? *

Since then I ween,
Strange [illegible] thou'st seen;
Whose mandate [illegible] dost obey?
What is thy errand to the sun?
Whither art go—thy business done?
What motive speeds thee on thy way?

Art cold? or hot?
If neither, what?
Dost freeze? or burn?
Or each in turn?
Thy sheen, is it *ignis fatuus* blaze—
Mere gas-light [illegible] haze?
Dost reflect, like the orb which [illegible] earth,
Give nightly a moony account "of her birth?"
Or are thy [illegible] all
Thy own [illegible] original?
Say, dost thou visit the source of day,
Just to furnish with fuel the solar ray?
Or art thou the [illegible] of a blasted race—
A world of [illegible] thrown about [illegible] space?
Mysterious STAR! [illegible]
Thought "wanders through eternity!"

Thou wert deeply wrong'd by our grandsires, STAR!
Thou wert [illegible] as the herald of war!
With thee, as a matter of course, there came
The pillage-torch, and the typhus-flame!
Thou [illegible] a thing to fright [illegible] of all ages,—
A [illegible] grave law-making sages!
But of late there has been *such a march of mind*,
(A few of the elders are lagging behind),
That [illegible] now we can [illegible] the [illegible]!
But what in the world is become of thy *tail*?

When thou [illegible] again all our heads will be hoary,
Or else we [illegible] story;
Here and there, perhaps, a face
May find a snug place
In a mummy-case,
Where embalm'd it may rest some museum to grace,
And serve to amuse and instruct the race
Now rising, who *risen*, will put us all down,
As we served our sires when to manhood we'd grown;

Ah! we've mysteries on earth,—what is Life? *none can tell!*
In darkness 'twill merge, but again it shall rise!
Triumphant o'er time, when [illegible] the skies,
Man shall listen, O STAR, to thy funeral knell!

* On its first appearance in 1835, *it had no tail*, but one was afterwards evolved, or unfolded, which ultimately extended to a length of 40 degrees. In October the nucleus was elliptical, and out of it issued, in a direction opposite to the tail, a [illegible] flame, a sort of *[illegible]*. A fan-tail was seen by Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope. When I saw it from the Clifton Observatory, it was tail-less: but the bifid appendage which it subsequently displayed led to the production of the following

TAIL PIECE.

Thou vagrant STAR whose sheen [illegible]!
Thou Proteus STAR of changeful *phasis*!
Why [illegible] wert tail-[illegible] [illegible] day,
[illegible] at length [illegible] display?
That novel-sheen,
What does it mean?
'Tis bootless to ask, not a word hast thou told,—
Ah! that [illegible] might [illegible] unfold!

We may, on some future day, come into contact with the [illegible] which [illegible] crosses our path sixty [illegible] a century. We were [illegible] in 1832. Such an event [illegible] greatly [illegible] our knowledge of the [illegible] of [illegible] bodies; but perhaps the rencontre, as an eloquent writer observes, would not be altogether free from danger! The comet of 1770 actually got entangled among the satellites of Jupiter, and was thrown out of its course in consequence, and it has never since been seen; but neither Jupiter nor his attendants were affected by the circumstance.

THE INSOLVENT LAW.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In a late number of your paper, one of your correspondents, subscribing himself Julius Cæsar, addressed a letter to His Honor Mr. Justice Burton, on the subject of the Insolvent Law, and promised in a few days a second. Your correspondent set forth his "forty years' experience as a merchant and banker," and the homage of a choice "circle of friends," as entitling him to deliver his opinion; and certainly, when the possessor of such attributes, and of so appropriate a mercatorial appellation, undertook to show that "on general principles" the Insolvent Law was wrong, one might well be pardoned for entertaining, as for a little time I did, a desire to witness the expected demonstration. But it has not been quite "*veni, vidi, vici*," with this Julius Cæsar, for though he has boldly crossed the Rubicon, he has faltered in his advance in the citerior provinces. The world has thus lost a display of intellectual strength, and the benefits of gathered wisdom. What general principles are violated by the Insolvent Act—what proofs and illustrations might be furnished of the violation by forty years' conflict with debtors and creditors—the unthinking many can only wonder—the judicious few lament and conjecture. "*Insequendi rationem omittit*,"—no doubt of that, and the more is the pity. "*His rebus non cognitis, et dum in his locis Cæsar moratur*," it may be permitted to offer a few observations, on the working of this very important law, though not backed by so long an experience as that of Mr. Ablative Absolute, who has so unexpectedly taken himself away.

The principle on which the Insolvent Act is founded is, "that as soon as a debtor has by any unequivocal act shown that he is unable to meet his engagements in time and amount, he ceases to have any property, except in the eventual surplus of his estate and effects. We may even go further back and say, that as soon as a man has become a debtor, he *pro tanto* becomes a trustee for his creditor, and, when he proves himself unable to pay his debts duly, he *ipso facto* declares his unfitness to retain his trust, and ought to be denuded of it." It is not necessary, however, to insist on this principle. The former is sufficient, and its justice is undeniable. But to enable the legislator to adapt this comparatively abstract principle to his purposes of preserving and distributing the estate, and protecting or punishing the insolvent, he has called to his aid another and more questionable principle,—viz.: "That the management of the insolvent estate should devolve on the major, or more interested portion of the creditors." The creditors now become an elective body for the appointment of assignees; but their own "qualification" is accidental, speaking generally, or vitiously speaking with reference to the more active individual into whose hands the appointment usually falls, as being acquired by intrigue. I will venture to say, that not in Scotland, nor in Holland, nor in any community whose laws of sequestration assimilate most to ours in confiding the administration of insolvent estates to the nominees of the creditors, has the principle worked well. In ours it is not sufficiently restrained. To say nothing of particular attorneys, accountants, and auctioneers, playing into each others hands, or of the purchasing of debts and doubtful bills for the purpose of acquiring a voice in the management of an insolvent's affairs, or even for the purpose of making an embarrassed man become insolvent, it is sufficient to say that there is no sufficient governing power to preserve the rules of equity unimpaired amidst the remissness and want of time of some, (usually the most interested), the disproportionate importunity and activity of others, (usually moved by sinister designs,) and the host of personal feelings of the best and worst orders which are called into operation by a failure. In what shape this desiderated governing power should be set up, I feel incompetent to point out; but if the amount of bankruptcy business before the Commissioner should not speedily be sensibly reduced by the advent of better times, it seems to be unavoidable that his judicial functions must be separated from his other duties, and a sub commissioner or official assignee to exercise a surveillance over the particular and elected assignees be constituted. The question has actually come to this,—"*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*" and means must be resorted to satisfactorily to answer this question before the main principles of our Act can have a fair trial.

The other complaints that are frequently made against the Act appear to me to be, in most instances, frivolous and contradictory. Although not without a few blemishes which might easily be removed, it has undoubtedly worked well. All the evils which have been so senselessly imputed to it have been occasioned by causes previously in operation—causes the operation of which would have been materially checked had this Act been in force ten years before. The designing and rapacious dislike it, because they are no longer allowed the advantages of vigilance, collusion, and surprise. But let honest and feeling men recollect the hideous scrambles and sacrifices by sheriff's sales and warrants of attorney of the year 1841, and ask themselves if, instead of six hundred insolvencies, conducted with an approach to fairness, there would not have been six thousand, out of which the creditors generally would have got nothing. Many individuals who would in such a state of the law have been entirely ruined, now enjoy the hope of retrieving their affairs as soon as any circumstance shall occur to elevate the condition of the colony a little above the deep depression in which it is now nearly submerged. I remember well in those days the general call was, "Forbearance!" but who could safely forbear? Now forbearance has been made a matter of self-interest with those who were least disposed to exercise that virtue.

The present Act has not created, but only disclosed insolvencies—if it has even done in this respect any thing of its own: for many of these insolvencies were notorious prior to its passing, or would have been disclosed by tougher measures. All that seems now wanting is the steady application, though a vigilant and independent officer of equitable principles, to the preservation, realization, and distribution of the sequestrated estates. No legislation can supply assets where there are none, nor purchasers for unsaleable properties; and the trustees of such estates may be excusable if they make no distribution. But cases have occurred of assets being realized and distribution unaccountably withheld; or of assets being susceptible of realization, but the trustee has undertaken more than he could accomplish.

The greatest benefit, however, which this law has conferred, is that already hinted at—forbearance; arising from the horror with which the Court is regarded by both debtor and creditor. This salutary horror will continue to exist under the most perfect law; and besides the virtue of forbearance, so necessary in a period of distress, it will engender a virtue no less necessary in a period of prosperity: a discrimination of the characters of those with whom we have to deal. In this respect it will more effectually elevate the tone of mercantile morality than all the penal terrors which the actual conviction of fraudulent insolvency entails. If ever a sound and healthy condition should occur, the inefficiency of its penal provisions, and the *folly of particular creditors in granting an* act of grace to noted swindlers will scarcely be felt, for a habitual distinction will be made in the intercourse of business between the shabby and the honourable, and it will no longer be necessary to put every word in writing, or go accompanied with a witness. Then, also, it may be possible to form respectable associations, in which the bond of union and criterion of qualification shall not be the shadowy ones of status and family in the old country, but those of experienced personal merits in the new. Then, possibly, every good laudable object will not be confined to proud and impoverished cliques, every dirty and dishonourable intrigue triumphantly carried by wealthy ignorance and vanity, while men of moderate sentiments and middle conditions retire from the ranks of both parties disheartened into the privacies of their domestic life.

When that day shall come, whether we have the means of retrievement within ourselves, or they must arrive from abroad, and whether they be immediately available, or must be of slow growth and development, are questions of difficult solution, and perhaps future consideration. Meantime,

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours, very obediently,

LENTULUS SPINTHER.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In the summary of police intelligence, in your Friday's paper, I observe the following paragraph:—"Ann Smith and Ann Sergeant, two girls, the eldest of whom did did not appear to be more than thirteen years of age, were each convicted of being common prostitutes, and sentenced to be confined for one month in the Sydney Gaol." In Monday's paper—"Charlotte Woodbridge, and Catherine Sullivan, for drunkenness and bad repute, each one month in Sydney Gaol; and Susan Delaney, common prostitute, two months in same place." Similar statements have often attracted my attention.

As soon as the sentences of these wretched females expire, they resume their former iniquitous practices, are again apprehended, and confined in gaol: thus they continue till sickness or death terminates their unhappy career.

It may be said that many of these girls are irreclaimable—and this, no doubt, is true; but what opportunity is afforded to those who *may be desirous of reforming their conduct?* It comes within my knowledge, that some of them, when remonstrated with, have, with apparent sincerity, expressed an earnest wish to relinquish their wretched course of life, but asked "What are we to do? no person will receive us into their families, and there are no asylums here as there are at home?" Not unfrequently have they requested that, if possible, situations might be procured for them in the interior. It is not long since, one of these wretched creatures, who has received a good education, and seems to have been well brought up, said to me, "My life is a miserable one. I feel the truth of all you say, I would do anything to escape from it; but when I leave this I have no means of support, nor any place to go to; I have endeavoured to procure a situation, but without success."

What I would most earnestly recommend is, the *immediate institution of a "Magdalen Asylum, or Refuge for the Destitute."* The Right Worshipful the Mayor, and City Council, it is hoped, will take the subject into their serious consideration. The expense would not be very great, and notwithstanding the pressure of the times, were the extent and increasing magnitude of the evil, and the good that might be accomplished, brought before the public, a sufficient sum might, I think, be raised. Hoping that something may soon be done,

I remain,

J. E.

COMETS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—On further reflection I am so convinced of the truth of my conjectures respecting Comets, that I again venture to intrude some observations upon your notice, which may tend to elucidate them. Your having deemed my former communication worthy of the *Morning Herald*, has induced me to this measure, in the desire of fully illustrating the observations made therein.

I said that the tail of the comet was "entirely dependent upon the state of the surrounding atmosphere for its existence,"—existence to our perception at least, because if it were anything but a ray of light it would be visible to us during the day, although its appearance might be changed. If the comet be not dependent upon the sun for its light, or capable of creating its own light; or if it be a body of fire throwing a stream of flame or other luminous vapour in the form of that which we designate the *tail*, we should be sensible of an increased light in that part of the heavens which it occupies during the day; for that the atmosphere is capable of being further illumined, we have abundant proof—we are able to see fire during the day, and the vapour which it emits, and if the comet were of this nature we should certainly see it: the following well known undeniable facts will set these ideas at rest for ever. If a comet be an independant body of light, or body capable of creating its own light, and emitting it in the manner which the tail presents, it is evident that the light must be confined or obstructed in every other part of the comet but that from which the tail proceeds. A carriage lamp offers at once a convincing and familiar proof of this; it shoots the rays of light in a strong stream from the fore part of the lantern only, the sides confining it in every other direction: in a dark night the appearance is extremely similar, on a small scale, to that of the tail of a comet, and might induce any but an observer to conclude that the tail of a comet is formed in the same manner; but if we wish to see the source of this stream of light or its nucleus, we must advance within its influence to do so—some part of the light must meet the eye. Now, with the comet it is evident this is not the case, because we see the nucleus and the rays or stream of light it shoots forth also, and yet every one will admit that no part of it shines upon us. Now, that we are able to see the nucleus of *reflected* rays of light may be proved in a similarly familiar manner: let any one present a mirror to the light of a candle in a room, and incline it in a manner so that the reflection be thrown upon the wall, which will be seen by that part of the wall being lighter or more illumined than any other, from the circumstance of its being under the influence of direct and reflected rays at the same time—he may then advance to many parts of the room before the mirror and in a different direction even to that in which the reflection is thrown, and he will see the flame of the candle distinctly on the mirror.

Were the stream of light created by electricity, there is no manner in which it could be proved—as it could only be projected by force, and the resistance required to that force acting upon the comet would, of course, repel it in an opposite direction. But it is known that the comet, in its retrograde motion, moves in the same direction as the tail, therefore this idea is untenable; but I will satisfactorily prove that a reflected ray may be shed in the same direction as the course of the comet at a subsequent period. If the tail were of this nature it could not be projected by centrifugal force, because in that case the appearance would be circular.

Were the tail composed of light of a phosphoric nature, the density would be uniform throughout, which it is not; or it would terminate abruptly on reaching the utmost extent of our vision, which it does not; it would also be composed of a palpable substance, as we are aware that light of this nature is always in connexion with substance, and we see that substance in the day, although we do not see the light—the glow-worm, firefly, *molluscæ*, prove this: the rays of the sun would be obstructed therefore in that part of the heavens by this substance, and as the tail is transparent our imagination can conceive the beautiful appearance which would be created by their reflection on such a body.

As these observations demonstrate in a manner, the first part of the subject, as divided in my former communication, I will pause for the present; but will continue, with your sanction, to illustrate the whole theory, in the most concise terms, in a short series of letters. My similies and experiments shall be of the most simple nature, such as every one may try, and I further beg to say I am not quite so bigotted in my opinions as not to forego them for those of another better demonstrated and upheld.

Believe me, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

AN OLD NAVIGATOR.

March 24.

CHURCH SITTINGS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to call your attention to the following statement, which I consider worthy of serious attention, and which requires explanation. The sittings in a church not a hundred miles from Sydney, have been for some time back, and still are, let at a high rent, and the building is filled by a large and respectable congregation: the clergyman who officiates in this church, however, has lately imbibed the notion, that the seats should be *free* for every one to occupy, without any payment being made for the use of them, and has given directions to the pew-openers, as I am informed, to put strangers into any of the pews, as soon as the service commences, to the exclusion of the proper owners, if they should happen to arrive a little too late; now this, I consider to be a very hard case, as no intimation was given of the intended change in regard to the sittings, as far as I can learn, and the owners have often been put to great inconvenience in consequence. At home no stranger is put into a pew until after the proper lessons are read, when the church is free to them, as the proprietors of the vacant seats are supposed not to have any intention of coming to occupy them. This rule used to be observed in Sydney also, and is so still in some of the churches, if I mistake not; and I should like to know if it is with the concurrence of the Bishop, that there is an exception in the instance of this particular church. I am a great advocate for free sittings myself, but I always like justice to be done to every one, and think that at least six months' notice should have been given by the clergyman, of his intention to make the seats free, so that those who did not approve of his views, might provide themselves with pews elsewhere.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JACOBUS.

Sydney, 27th March.

[We have often heard complaints from persons who have been kept standing in the aisles, although there has been plenty of room in the pews; but this is the first time we have heard of strangers being admitted into pews too soon; this, if it be an error, is evidently an error on the right side. The service of the Church, although in many parts, is so connected together, that to enjoy the full benefit of a participation in it, it is necessary to be in church at the commencement of it, and those who are not, cannot expect that strangers are to be kept standing, while pews are empty; had we any control in the matter, we should say no pew should be reserved later than the end of the confession.—EDS.]

METEOROLOGY.

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 20TH TO 26TH MARCH, 1843.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 8½ A.M.	BAROMETER. 2½ P.M.	BAROMETER. SUNSET.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DEW POINT. 2½ P.M.	RAIN FALLEN.	WINDS.
MONDAY 20	19	29·60	29·59	29·59	29·60	69	71	69	69	64	69	66	67	67	0·44	S.W., S.E. by S., S.E., S.E. by E.
TUESDAY 21	20	29·61	29·59	29·57	29·58	69	76	72	70	70	74	69	66	70	0·12	W.S.W., S.E., E.N.E., N.E., N.N.E.
WEDNESDAY 22	21	29·55	29·50	29·51	29·54	71	75	74	74	72	74	70	70	71	......	W.N.W., S.E., E., N.E.
THURSDAY 23	☾ 8.35, A.M.	29·56	29·56	29·56	29·59	72	77	73	74	70	77	71	69	72	......	W.N.W., E.S.E., N.E., N.N.E.
FRIDAY 24	23	29·52	29·50	29·51	29·59	73	76	75	74	72	76	73	71	72	0·01	N., N. by E., N.N.E., N. by E.
SATURDAY 25	24	29·73	29·74	29·78	29·78	68	68	68	68	67	68	64	65	68	0·01	S. to S.S.E.
SUNDAY 26	25	29·79	29·76	29·75	29·74	68	69	68	68	66	73	65	66	66	......	W.S.W., S.E., S.E. by E.

GENERAL REMARKS.

MONDAY, 20TH.—Light wind all day, dropping to a calm after sunset. Smart showers until midday, after which clouds dispersed.

TUESDAY, 21ST.—Fine calm morning, cloudy and heavy in western horizon; between ten and eleven moderate easterly breezes arose, veered north-east and north-north-east P.M. and freshened. Afternoon cloudy. After sunset dark clouds bore up from west-north-west, and passed over between seven and eight, with thunder, lightning, and rain. Toward nine o'clock wind died away; a soft rain during the early part of the night.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND.—Calm pleasant morning, dense banks of stratus lay extended along the low country to the westward till about eight o'clock, afterwards loosed, and cirrous clouds formed in zenith. Afternoon pleasant light breezes, veering from south-east to north-east. Delightful day, cloudless sky P.M. Much lightning in north-east at night.

THURSDAY, 23RD.—Calm gloomy morning, muggish and close till noon, some misty warm rain at times. Afternoon, clouds dispersed, wind veered east to north-north-east and came on to blow hard toward sunset. Night cloudless sky; hazy, and a very heavy dew.

FRIDAY, 24TH.—Gentle pleasant northerly breezes A.M., freshened midday for a while, and during the afternoon died away. Cirrous clouds overspread during the morning; P.M. came over heavy and gloomy, and toward five o'clock muggish and sultry; a warm rain five to six. After sunset clouds cleared off. Calm mild night. Lightning in north, north-east, and south-east. After midnight wind shifted to southward and came on to blow very strong, and clouded over.

SATURDAY, 25TH.—Fresh wind, dark and gloomy all day; a few drops of rain morning and evening. After sunset wind dropped.

SUNDAY, 26TH.—Light westerly airs in the morning, dull, cloudy. Between ten and eleven wind shifted to south-east; light airs, and clouds cleared off zenith during the afternoon. After sunset calm, dark clouds rose from westward and spread across the sky.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

SCOTCH PRIDE.—A day or two before the Queen's arrival in Edinburgh, a poor old woman, who makes her livelihood by selling fruit in the streets from a basket, was complaining sadly to a lady—"An', mem, d'ye ken that we're no to be allowed to carry our baskets a' the time the Queen's here?" The lady explained to her that perhaps the reason for this cruel prohibition might be, that the magistrates wished to hide every symptom of our Scotch poverty from the *prying eyes* of our rich English visitors. "Eh, mem," said the old Scotchwoman, her eyes lighting briskly up, her sharp thin primped Scotch features pursing up with Scotch pride, and her whole tone and manner changed in the moment—"D'ye think that's it? Aweel, if I thocht it was for that, I would rather live on bread and cauld water for a week to come, than put a han' to my basket."—*Aberdeen Banner*.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.—M. Bessell, a German astronomer, has made one of the greatest discoveries of modern times by having ascertained the parallax of the double star 61 Cygni. He found by repeated observations, made from August 1837 to March 1840, that the parallax of Cygni did not exceed 31-hundredths of a second, which places the distance of that star from us at nearly 670,000 times that of the sun, or which is nearly 64 millions of millions of miles (or more nearly 63,650,000,000,000 miles). This immense distance can better be conceived when we state, that if a cannon ball were to traverse this vast space at the rate of 20 miles a minute it would occupy more than 6,000,000 years in coming from that star to our earth, and if a body could be projected from our earth to 61 Cygni at thirty miles an hour (which is about the same rate as the carriages on railroads travel), it would occupy at least 96,000,000 years before it reached the star. Again, assuming that the circumference of the earth's orbit is 600,000,000 miles, and that it moves round the same in a year, if the earth were to move in a direct line towards the said star 61 Cygni, at the same velocity with which it moves round the sun, it would be more than 106,080 years before this earth arrived at the star. Lastly, light, which travels more than 11,000,000 miles in a minute, would occupy about twelve years in coming from that star to our earth.—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*.

HINTS ON POPPING THE QUESTION.—To the bashful, the hesitating, and the ignorant, the following hints may prove useful:—If you

call on the "loved one," and observe that she blushes when you approach, give her hand a gentle squeeze, and if she returns it, consider it "all right"—get the parents out of the room, sit down on the sofa beside the "most adorable of her sex"—talk of the joys of wedded life. If she appears pleased, rise, seem excited, and at once ask her to say the important, the life-or-death-deciding, the suicide-or-happiness-settling question. If she pulls out her cambric, be assured you are accepted. Call her "My darling Fanny!"—"My own dear creature!"—and a few such like names, and this completes the scene. Ask her to name the day, and fancy yourself already in heaven. A good plan is to call on the "object of your affections" in the forenoon—propose a walk—mamma consents, in the hope you will declare your intentions. Wander through the green fields—talk of love in a cottage"—"requited attachment"—and "rural felicity." If a child happens to pass, of course intimate your fondness for the dear little creatures—this will be a splendid hit. If the coast is clear down you must fall on your knee, right or left, (there is no rule as to this), and swear never to rise until she agrees to take you "for better and for worse." If, however, the grass is wet, and you have white ducks on, or if your unmentionables are tightly made—of course you must pursue another plan—say, vow you will blow your brains out, or swallow arsenic, or drown yourself, if she won't say "yes." If you are at a ball, and your charmer is there, captivating all around her, get her into a corner, and "pop the question." Some delay until after supper, but "delays are dangerous"—Round-hand copy. A young lady's "tears," when accepting you, mean "I am too happy to speak." The dumb show of staring into each other's faces, squeezing fingers, and sighing, originated, we have reason to believe, with the ancient Romans. It is much practised now-a-days—as saving breath, and being more lover-like than talking. We could give many more valuable hints, but Punch has something better to do than to teach ninnies the art of amorifying.—*Punch.*

EXTRAORDINARY SHEEP OF THE COTESWOLD BREED.—The wether sheep of the Coteswold breed, bred by Mr. R. Beman, of Dormington, Stow-on-the-Wold, and exhibited by him at the Bristol meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, was recently slaughtered; the carcase weighed 291 lbs., the fore quarter 84½lbs., shoulder 42¼lbs.—*Mark Lane Express, October 17.*

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—When some one was expatiating on the merits of the French language to Mr. Canning, he exclaimed—"Why, what on earth, sir, can be expected of a language which has but one word for *liking* and *loving*, and puts a fine woman and a leg of mutton on a par—*J'amie Julie—J'amie un gigot!*"

SWAPPING WIVES.—"John, I wish it was as much the fashion to trade wives as it is to trade horses." "Why so, Peter?" "I'd cheat somebody most shockin' bad afore night."—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

TEMPERANCE HARVESTMEN.—Mr. Andrews, of Dunmow, has just finished his harvest, having 20 men in his employ, who did not drink a glass of beer or any other intoxicating liquor during the time of their engagement. The men appear to have suffered but little from fatigue, or from the late sultry weather; the whole of their labour was performed with a universal friendly feeling towards each other, and a bad word was not heard to escape their lips. Mr. Andrews gave each man about 1s. per day extra in lieu of beer; their drink was chiefly coffee and tea, but their favourite beverage was mint tea.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1843.

TITLE DEEDS.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17th March, 1843. The undermentioned Deeds of Grant, executed in pursuance of Reports made by the Commissioners, have been transmitted from this Office to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to be by him forwarded through the Surveyor-General to the Colonial Treasurer, by whom notification of their receipt at his Office will be made to the Grantees by letter, after which they will be delivered on application, viz.:—

Decision dated 28th November, 1842: deed dated 9th January, 1843: 930. George Miller, in trust, 87 acres, parish of Middlehope, county of Durham; original donees G. Mackenzie and J. M'Lean; date of promise 3rd November, 1830; annual quit-rent 14s. 6d., commencing 1st January, 1832. Decision dated 20th June, 1842: Deed dated 9th January, 1843: 933. William Charles Wentworth, Henry Colden Antill, Thomas Wills, and Sarah Redfern, in trust, 2000 acres, near Cullebenbong Swamp, Westmoreland; original donee W. C. Wentworth; date of promise 16th November, 1825; annual quit-rent £16 13s. 4d., commencing 1st January, 1833. Decisions dated 28th November, 1842: Deeds dated 31st December, 1842: 1021. John Johnstone and John Howe, in trust, 50 acres, at Kurrajong, Cook; original donee J. Davison; promised 11th June, 1811; annual quit-rent 1s., commencing 1st January, 1827. 1108. Patrick Walsh Mallon, in trust, 40 acres, at Maitland, Northumberland; original donee Johnson Brothers; promised 15th June, 1829; annual quit-rent 6s. 8d., commencing 1st January, 1837. Deed dated 30th January, 1843: 1133. George Furber and Thomas Dee, in trust, 62 acres, at Maitland, Northumberland; original donee P. Reilly; date of promise 30th of May, 1830; annual quit-rent 10s. 4d., commencing 1st January, 1838. Deed dated 16th December, 1842: 1134. George Furber and Thomas Dee, in trust, 5 acres and 9 perches, at Maitland, Northumberland; original donee P. Reilly; date of promise 10th April, 1835; annual quit-rent 10d., commencing 1st January, 1838. Deed dated 31st December, 1842: 1137. Benjamin Warby, 40 acres, at Redbank, Picton, Camden; original donee D. Reilly; date of promise 24th November, 1830; annual quit-rent 6s. 8d., commencing 1st January, 1839. Decision dated 24th December, 1842: Deeds dated 30th January, 1843: 1142. George Hill, 220 acres, at Jembaicumbene, St Vincent; original donee W. Hill; date of promise 18th November, 1825; annual quit-rent £1 16s. 8d., commencing 1st January, 1830. 1144. William and James Graham, as tenants in common, 640 acres, at Werrigee, Shoalhaven River, St. Vincent; original donee John Layton; date of promise 16th July, 1827; annual quit-rent £5 6s. 8d., commencing 1st January, 1837. Decision dated 2nd February, 1843: Deed dated 25th February, 1843: 1153. Felix Wilson, 560 acres, at Houghton, Paterson River, Durham; original donee, P. Webber; date of promise, 24th July, 1829; annual quit-rent £4 13s. 4d., commencing 1st January, 1832.

LEASES OF CHURCH AND SCHOOL LAND.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18th March, 1843. The undermentioned leases have been transmitted from this office to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to be by him forwarded, through the Surveyor-General, to the agent of the Church and School Estate, by whom notification of their receipt at his office will be made to the lessees by letter, after which they will be delivered on application, viz.:—Dated 31st January, 1842: 1. Francis Mitchell, 100 acres, Northumberland. 2. James Roberts, 1951 acres, Cumberland. 3. Hugh Gordon, 640 acres, St. Vincent. 4. Edward Bassingthwaighte, 363 acres, St. Vincent. 5—7. George Hill, 640 acres; 790 acres; and 953 acres, St. Vincent. Dated 18th June, 1842: 8. Thomas Charles Thomas, 782 acres, Cumberland. 9. George Hill, 675 acres, St. Vincent. 10. Thomas Bell, 640 acres, St. Vincent. Dated 14th June, 1842: 11. Patrick Goulding, 1310 acres, St. Vincent. Dated 18th June, 1842: 12. Robert Crawford, 1185 acres, Cumberland. 13—15. Felix Wilson, 140 acres, 112 acres, and 116 acres, Durham. 16—18. Hugh Gordon, 640 acres, 640 acres, and 595 acres, St. Vincent. Dated 19th October 1842: 19. Beresford Hudson, 2256 acres, Durham. 20. Thomas Kite, 1000 acres, Roxburgh. 21. Patrick White, 3221 acres, Bathurst. 22. Joseph Creighton, 658 acres, Camden. 23. Watson Augustus Steel, 3548 acres, Bathurst. 24. Henry Shephard, 1145 acres, Camden. 25. John Wild, 372 acres, Camden. 26. William Charles Wentworth, 1908 acres, Durham. 27. John Buckland, 5903 acres, Camden. 28. Thomas Bunnor, 2025 acres, Bathurst. 29, 30. John Hughes, 1883 acres, and 1280 acres, Bathurst. 31. Stewart Ryrie, 640 acres, St. Vincent. Dated 18th November, 1842: 32. James Samuel Lomax, 1606 acres, Cumberland. Dated 19th November, 1842: 33. George Elde Darby, 60 acres, Cumberland. Dated 28th November, 1842: 34. Mary Anne Rivers, 100 acres, Cumberland. Dated 7th January, 1843: 35. Robert Smith, 4072 acres, Bathurst. Dated 30th January, 1843: 36. Hugh Gordon, 637 acres, St. Vincent.

LAND SALE.—PORT PHILLIP.

ON Wednesday, the 10th of May next, at eleven o'clock, the following portions of Crown Land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Survey Office, in Melbourne, Port Phillip, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit ten per cent.)

COUNTRY LOTS.

GRANT.—1. 600 acres, parish of Paywit, on Yaram Creek, and Swan Bay, portion No. 1. 2. 238 acres, same place, No. 2. 3. 234 acres, same place, No. 3. 4. 307 acres, same place, No. 4. 5. 376 acres, same place, No. 5. 6. 264 acres, same place, No. 6. 7. 333 acres, same place, No. 7. 8. 406 acres, same place, No. 8. 9. 402 acres, same place, No. 9. 10. 546 acres, same place, No. 10. 11. 225 acres, same place, No. 11. 12. 313. 175 acres, same place, No. 12. 13 175 acres, same place, No. 13. 14. 121 acres, parish of Paywit, at Swan Point, No. 14. Upset price 20s. per acre.

TENDERS.

LETTER-CARRIERS' UNIFORM.—The undermentioned articles of Clothing being required for the Public Service, persons disposed to provide the same, are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the Colonial Secretary's Office, by twelve o'clock on Monday, the 10th April next, endorsed "Tenders for Letter-Carriers' Uniform:"—Thirteen Red Coats, with the V.R. button; thirteen Black Beaver Hats, with gold bands. Samples must accompany the tenders, and patterns for the Coats may be seen at the General Post Office. Persons tendering are requested to attend at the Colonial Secretary's Office on the day appointed for opening the offers.

PROVISIONS, &c.—The contractor for furnishing supplies, &c., for the Colonial Service, in the district of Monaroo, having, according to agreement, given three months' notice that his contract will terminate on the 31st of May next, notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, on Monday, the 24th of April next, at twelve o'clock, for furnishing, from the 1st of June to the 31st December, 1843, both days inclusive, the required supplies, the particulars of which, and the conditions, are specified in the notice from the Colonial Secretary's Office of the 7th October, 1842. The terms at which the present contract was accepted will be found detailed in the Government Notice of the 10th January, 1843. Persons tendering, or their agents, are requested to attend at the Colonial Secretary's Office on the day appointed for opening the tenders.

COURT OF CLAIMS.—NOTICE OF HEARINGS.—The Commissioners will investigate the following claims to Land and a Town Allotment, on Monday, the 24th April, and the following days, at eleven o'clock: 1192. Mrs. Mary Ground, the wife of Joseph Ground, of Parramatta, tailor, by Isaac and Venour, solicitors. 1193. Representatives of Simon Lord, of Botany. 1194. Samuel Baylis, of Brickfield Hill, Sydney, wheelright; solicitor, Mr. Yarnton; opposed by John Davis Croft, of Brickfield Hill, Sydney; solicitor, A. Hayward. The following cases were postponed at the last sitting, either for further hearing or in consequence of the non-attendance of the parties interested: 360. Representatives of P. Cahill, now John or Joseph Cahill, of Ireland, by Captain O'Connell. 611. E. Clouder, opposed by J. T. Hughes. 677. Assignees of W. Coates, of Bathurst. 702. H. T. Sheldon, opposed by J. T Hughes. 752. Miss Isabella Long, daughter of W. Long, of Newtown. 765. Hughes and Hosking, L. Myles, James Pashley, and —— Scott. 795. Representatives of V. Pierce, of Berrima. 803. Mrs. Cotton, of Phillip-street. 804. Trustees of Wright and Long, of Sydney, now W. M'Donald. 852. Trustees of W. Long, now J. T. Hughes. 870. E. Manning. 878. D. Cooper, of London, merchant, by his agent, J. Cooper, of Chippendale. 879. S. Levey, or his Representatives, by —— Dacre. 880—887. D. Cooper, of London, merchant, by his agent, J. Cooper, of Chippendale. 932. J. Wholahan, of ——. opposed by M. M'Quade, of Windsor. 934. Representatives of G. Harpur, of Stonequarry. 970. Miss Fennell, of Richmond. 977. Rosetta Terry and others, in trust. 998. J. M'Laren, merchant, now J. T. Hughes. 999. Hughes and Hosking; opposed by A. Little. 1000. Eleanor Chiodettie, (by her husband V. Chiodettie, of West Maitland) and children of Larken or assigns: opposed by Mr. J. Smith, solicitor, on behalf of D. Scott, of New Zealand. 1025. Representatives of J. Byrnes, or J. Porchment, of Kurrajong. 1046. Cooper and Levey, by J. Holt. 1048. —— Brien, son and heir of the promissee, R. Brien. 1049—1051. J. M. Davis, of Hunter River. 1065. W. Pringle, of Bathurst, settler. 1087. B. Able, of Parramatta, and Representatives of the late Dr. Pidding. 1090. William Long, of No. 49, Lower George-street, now J. T. Hughes. 1092. G. Best, of Liverpool Road. 1096, 1097. The Right Rev. J. B. Polding. 1107. Executors of J. Doyle, also J. Town, senior, of Windsor. 1113. J. R. Brenan and D. Harriskey, of Richmond. 1125. W. C. Wentworth. 1126. Representatives of E. Lane. 1135. J. T. Hughes; opposed by Carr and Co. 1141. E. Manning, of Sydney, merchant. 1143. S. Phillips, of Parramatta, dealer. 1145. M. Byrne, of Campbelltown, an infant. 1148. Representatives of J. P. Cohen, of Paterson. 1169. M. M'Quade, of Windsor. 1175. Mary Norris, of Cornwallis, near Windsor, settler. 1177. W. Pawley, of Castlereagh-street, tanner. 1178—1180. Executors of J. Terry, of Boxhill. 1181. W. Blady, of ——. 1186. D. Scott, of New Zealand. 1189. R. Ward, of Sydney, in trust for H. Taylor, agent, and W. Farrington, an infant, both of Parramatta; opposed by W. White. 1190. S. Baylis, of Brickfield Hill, Sydney, wheelwright; opposed by J. Croft, of Sydney.

IMPOUNDINGS.

BERRIMA.—March 10: One light brindled bullock, down horns, branded RS on off rump, AB near rump and ribs. One light brindled bullock, cocked horns, branded IH off rump, M near rump and ribs. One red and white bullock, cocked horns, branded O and GW under off rump. One red and white steer, branded apparently GM and GM under near rump. One red and white bull, unbranded, near ear topped, off ear notched. One strawberry bull, branded AH on off ribs. One black cow, white belly, branded SM off thigh. One red cow, white belly, branded SM off thigh. One yellow and white cow, down horns, branded apparently IRS and IS off rump, TR near rump. One dark brown cow, cock horns, branded apparently BM near rump; has a dark brown bull calf. One red heifer, branded GM and GM under near rump. One grey bullock, cock horns, branded JD off rump. If not released within twenty-one days, will be sold. J. LUDWIG. 13s. 3d.

MENANGLE.—From Camden Estate: One red poley bullock, branded SS off rump, JM MSS off ribs. One strawberry bullock, red sides, branded CH☰ under near-rump, apparently HNT off rump, wide horns. One light-brindle bullock, white back and belly, branded WC off rump, S off hip, wide horns. One red bullock, white back and belly, wide cock horns, branded JHF off rump, H near rump. One black cow, white belly, branded AF near rump, IA off rump, B within diamond on off hip, cock horns. If not released on or before the 14th April, they will be sold.—W. GEORGE. 11s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL.—March 13: One small chestnut mare, light mane and tail, white spot on the forehead and neck, off hind leg partly white, branded IC or IG on the near side of the back. March 14: One red poley bullock, back, belly, and tail partly white, part of the near ear cut off, branded GT or CT on the near side of the ribs, GT or CT near rump, JP near thigh; damages 5s. If not released on or before the 14th April, the same will be sold. S. PEARCE. 10s.

PROSPECT.—March 13: One white bullock, red ears, red spots on neck and head, brand JA on the off hip, C on the off ribs, apparently S under. One aged strawberry cow, in low condition, branded JK off hip. If the above cattle are not released, they will be sold on 10th April. W. ADAMS. 9s. 6d.

COOLAH.—March 13: One red and white poley cow, branded Gx near rump. One red and white cow, branded X near hip. One red and white male calf, branded X near hip, L2 off hip. One red and white male calf, branded Gx near hip, L2 off hip. One red bullock, branded I-E with III under, on off hip, EII off ribs. One white bullock, branded AL off rump, x within a circle near rump. One red steer, branded G with S under, near ribs, 7 with O under, near rump. One brown and white bullock, brand supposed OG off rump. One red steer, branded NS off rump. One red and white steer, brand NS off rump. One yellow and white small horned cow, branded EII near rump, JG off rump. One yellow bullock, branded AJ near ribs, illegible brand off rump. One red and white male calf, no brand, 6 months old. If not released on or before the 5th April, they will be sold. J. LAUNT. 13s. 6d.

SINGLETON, PATRICK'S PLAINS.—March 16: One mouse-coloured mare, inclining to a dun, branded I, W under, on near shoulder, like 18 off side under the saddle, B — under, near side, a chestnut filly foal by her side, unbranded. One dark-bay colt, branded like WI near side under the saddle, like IS near shoulder; damages 2s. 6d. per head. If the above cattle are not claimed on or before the 7th April, they will be sold. T. PATTERSON. 9s. 6d.

MARULAN.—March 20: One white cow, red spots on head and neck, branded ITC off ribs, JII off rump, split in one ear, top off the other. One dark-red yearling bull, triangle brand off rump; damages, 2s. 6d. One brown working ox, branded FD off rump, DJ off shoulder, apparently SS over 4 off ribs, 3 off hip, a little white off and near side. One bay horse, branded RL conjoined under saddle near side, 15½ hands high, saddle mark, strained in the off fore leg, a little white in the near hind fetlock, aged, switch tail, black points. The two latter were to have been sold on the 29th March, but in consequence of having been wrongly described the sale is postponed, and the above cattle and horse will be sold on the 13th April, if not previously released. W. ADDISON. 11s. 6d.

PENRITH.—By W. Shadlow, March 22: One black and white bullock, branded OK on ribs, and off thigh. One black and white cow, branded TK on thigh near side, apparently A on each rump, half of off ear cut off. One yellow and white heifer, branded J H off rump. One red and white poley cow, branded WR off ribs, small s some distance below it, BE off rump, TK off thigh, JG near rump; damages 3d. per head. If the above cattle are not released, they will be sold at the Court House, Penrith, on 18th April. G. H. BODE. 10s. 6d.

YASS.—February 23: One light brindle bull stag, aged, white back and belly, no brand. Also, on the 15th March, from the estate of Mr. Webb, Tumut River: One dark bay horse, branded on off shoulder PS, on near shoulder C. If not released on or before April 14, they will be sold. J. SIMPSON, 9s. 6d.

QUEANBEYAN.—From the estate of J. Wright, Esq., March 7: One yellow poley working bullock, large star in forehead, two hind legs white, branded R on rump, R on hip, and R on ribs off side. One brown working bullock, belly white, branded apparently RGL off side rump. One brown cow, back, belly, and hind legs white, branded IM off side, dew lap slit. One black cow, branded apparently JLG near rump and ribs, HD low on off ribs; has a black calf by her side, back and belly white, unbranded. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 31st March, they will be sold. J. WRIGHT. [10s. 9d.

GUNNING.—On the 12th March, from the estate of Mr. Thompson, of Lake George: One brindled bullock, b and illegible. One red and white bullock, short horns, branded D with D under on ribs. One blood red bullock, hoop horns, TT on ribs, ɔ-I on shoulder. One dark brindled bullock, W on rump, W No. 2 ribs, No. 8 shoulder. One yellow bullock, white rump and shoulder, piece out of ear, stumpy tail, OV off rump. One brindled cow, JP No. 2 on ribs; calf by her side. One blue sided cow, cock horns, branded KY on near rump. One red bullock, star on forehead, white spots, W on rump and ribs, No. 8 on rump. One yellow bullock, branded T with T under on shoulder and ribs, T on thigh or rump. Damages 10s. If not released on or before the 5th April they will be sold, pursuant to Act of Council. J. GROVENOR. 12s. 6d.

PARRAMATTA.—March 19, from the street: One iron gray horse, branded G) off side of neck, aged. If not released, he will be sold on the 17th April. J. WALKER. 9s.

PROSPECT.—March 18: One brown cow, back, belly, and hind legs white, near ear clipt, branded JD on the off hip, AD on off shoulder. March 21: One red poley steer, about 18 months old, branded apparently YZ on the near thigh. If the above cattle are not released, they will be sold 17th April. W. ADAMS. 9s. 3d.

PATERSON.—March 13: One brindle and white bullock, branded JB near the ribs. One red-sided cow, illegible brand on off hip. One red heifer, unbranded. If the above are not released on or before the 1st April, they will be sold. Also: One bull, the property of A. Livingston, will be sold in fourteen days, if not previously released. J. KEPPIE. 9s.

WEST MAITLAND.—March 12: One bay horse, black points, short square tail, white down the face, branded on the off shoulder A, flat shoes on; damages 6d. If not released on or before the 10th April, he will be sold.—J. LEDSAM. 9s.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday last, at Leitrim, Mrs. David Chambers, of a son.

On the 27th instant, Mrs. J. Sly, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At his residence, Parramatta, on Sunday, March 26, after a lingering illness of many years, Mr. Hugh Kennedy, aged 30, having been a resident of that place for the last thirty years.

At Brisbane Town, Moreton Bay, on the 12th instant, Robert, youngest son of G. S. Le Breton, Esq.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales which take place.

THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 10 o'clock, Derwent Hay, &c., Prints, Preserved Potatoes, &c.; at 11 o'clock, damaged Petersham, Rice, Manila Rope, Blankets, and general merchandise.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Honey, Salmon, Stout, Brandy, Butter Land, &c.

MR. RUNDLE.—On the premises, opposite the "Sportsman's Arms," Lower George-street, at 11 o'clock, Counter, Shop Fixtures, Canisters, &c.

MR. STUBBS.—On the ground, in Kent-street, near King-street, at 11 o'clock, a Cottage, Premises, and Garden; on the ground, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets, at 12 o'clock, the Dwelling-house, now occupied by Mrs. Tyerman; on the ground, corner of Charlotte-place and Gloucester-street, at 1 o'clock, a Verandah House and two Building Lots; and also at the back, in Cumberland street, at 1 o'clock, two Stone-built Houses and Premises.

COUNTRY SALES.

MR. A. DODDS.—At the "Bush Inn," Black Creek, April 4, Horse Stock.

MR. LISCOMBE.—At Arthur's Inn, Bathurst, April 5, Working Oxen, Stock Horse, and a large Dwelling-house in the Township of Carcoar.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AT ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

NOTICE.—Captain D. WALSH, of the brig *Dorset*, is appointed to collect the debts due to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, for the above colony. The subscribers will be pleased to pay to him the amount of their accounts forthwith, he being supplied with the endorsed receipt, on yellow paper, as a discharge for the same.

Sydney, March 23, 1843.

MORETON BAY.

NOTICE.

THE *SOVEREIGN*, steamer, will leave Sydney for Brisbane Town, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th April, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely. Goods for shipment to be at the wharf before 3 o'clock on the day of sailing; and passengers should give in their names at the office on Monday by 12 o'clock. a. m., in order that they may be cleared at the Water Police Office.

CHARLES CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Wharf, March 28. 4544

TO STAGE-COACH PROPRIETORS.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ex *Anna Robertson*:—

Two superior London-built omnibuses, fitted up to carry ten inside and six outside passengers
Two superior London-built stage coaches, capable of carrying twelve outside and four inside passengers, with extra four front and hind boots for luggage.

The above are well worthy of the attention of stage proprietors, being strongly built and well fitted up.

With the above may be had superior sets of HARNESS, adapted to the same.

JOHN GIBLETT AND CO.
90, Pitt-street, Sydney. 4566

FOR MELBOURNE.--PORT PHILLIP.

THE regular trader the *CHRISTINA*, Captain Bickershaw, is hourly expected, and will meet with immediate despatch for the above Port. For freight or passage apply to

A. B. SMITH AND CO.,
4516 Sussex-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON, WITH HER USUAL DESPATCH.

THE PACKET BRIG *WILLIAM*. For freight or passage apply to J. THOM.

Thom's Wharf March 28. 4540

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ROYAL GEORGE, A.1., 585 tons register.

THIS vessel having now her whole cargo engaged, will be despatched, certainly, on Sunday, 9th April, proximo.

There remain some of her cabins still at liberty. For passage only apply to

DONALDSON, DAWES, AND CO.
March 28. 4536

EXCHANGE.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

THE Directors of this Bank hereby give notice, that they are prepared to negotiate Bills of Exchange drawn against produce and accompanied by Bills of Lading.

L. DUGUID, Managing Director.

Commercial Bank Office, Sydney, March 28. 4529

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN.—In consequence of an advertisement appearing in your paper of this date, headed "Royal Bank of Australia," and signed "Francis Robinson," I think it my duty as Solicitor of the Royal Bank, to inform you that I have received instructions from Messrs. Boyd and J Phelps Robinson to take the necessary proceedings to put that individual (he being insane) under proper restraint, and to add that they have been compelled to resort to this course in consequence of threats of a dangerous tendency having been made use of by Francis Robinson towards them and others.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. COOPER TURNER.

Crown Solicitor's Chambers, 28th March, 1843. 4315

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE UNITED CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

GENTLEMEN,—I return you my sincere thanks for the impartial, generous, and kind treatment I have experienced from you, since I first commenced soliciting your votes and interest in aiding my return to the Legislative Council. Every day proves to me that the anticipations I first formed of your strenuous support have been well founded. Having obtained a considerable majority of votes, I await with confidence, and trust to your honour and exertions, until the day of polling; and I feel convinced that your frankly accorded pledges are not to be moved, either by flattery on the one hand, or intimidation on the other. With these convictions on my mind, I confidently await the issue of the ensuing election, and again thank you, collectively and individually, for your unceasing zeal and exertions. In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to assure you that I feel doubly anxious for the time, which is not far distant, when I hope to have an opportunity of proving to you that my greatest ambition is to forward and protect the interests of my Country, and, in particular, to promote the welfare of your Boroughs.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
4515 R. FITZGERALD.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. PEARSON begs to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has taken a commodious and airy house, in a healthy and pleasant situation on the old Richmond Road about five miles from Parramatta, where she purposes receiving under her own immediate care a limited number of Children under 7 years of age, who will be treated with every maternal kindness, and instructed as far as their age or capacity will permit, without the rigid discipline and close confinement of a school; and every attention paid to their health, morals, comforts, and general deportment,—with the advantage of a Dairy.

TERMS.—Seven Pounds per quarter (washing included); a quarter paid in advance, to commence on entering; a quarter's notice previous to removal; three weeks' Vacation at Christmas.

Red House, Prospect, March 22. 4516

PIANOFORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER.

H. C. HALLIER begs leave to call the attention of the public to his superior method of pianoforte tuning. From the continual practice he has in that art, and the satisfaction he has given to those parties who have patronised him, both in this colony and the different parts of the world he has had occasion to touch at, allows him to presume that there may be a few to compete, but not many to excel him in that branch. All orders left at Mr. Moffitt's, stationer, Pitt-street, will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—For sale, a superior toned square Pianoforte, by a celebrated maker, combining all the recent improvements, with metalic plate and extension bar; any lady requiring a good instrument, it is well worthy her attention. 4537

ECONOMISTS OBSERVE.

THE CITY REFRESHMENT ROOMS are now open, with every accommodation, care, and economy, and with every delicacy the seasons can produce, to ensure the patronage of the most fastidious epicure; Coffee from the Fountain; Soup of all descriptions, 6d. per plate, not to be surpassed. Opposite Stubbs's Auction Mart, and adjoining Baker's Circulating Library.

4532 DUNSDON, Manager.

THE PUBLIC can be accommodated with an excellent dinner, at any hour in the day, or the low charge of one shilling and sixpence.

BILL OF FARE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1843.

SOUPS. Turtle, Bouillie, and Ox-Tail.
FISH. Boiled and Fried.
POULTRY. Roast Goose, Ducks, and Fowls.
ROAST JOINTS. Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, and Veal.
BOILED JOINTS. Beef, Mutton, and Calves' Head.
MEAT PIES. Lamb, Rump Steak, and Giblet.
MADE DISHES. Cutlets, Harrico, Curry, &c., with a variety of Indian Dishes.
Vegetables of all kinds.

Royal Exchange Coffee Rooms, Bridge-street 4538

THE undersigned will in a few days open those extensive premises opposite the Haymarket, known as the Victoria House, with a general stock of Linendrapery, Haberdashery, and other goods.

J. DAVENPORT.
March 29. 4545

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

JAMES WADE begs to inform his friends and patrons that he has received a large assortment of all kinds of Drapery, which he intends selling at very low prices.

Chiné mousseline de laine dresses, 9s. 6d. each
Best Orleans ditto, 14s. 6d.
British merinoes, 2s. 6d. per yard
Print dresses from 4s 6d.
Cambric ditto from 5s. 6d.
Muslin and Swiss ditto from 6s. 6d.
Shirting calicoes, good, 6d. per yard
Long-cloths, 7d.
Coloured and white stays
Women's white cotton stockings, 1s. per pair
Men's brown cotton socks
Children's socks and gloves
With every article in Drapery.

J. W.'s system of business being "small profits and quick returns," the public will find his goods for cheapness and quality, unrivalled by any other House in the City.

Devonshire House, Pitt-street.
4522 Two doors from Market street

NOTICE.

CHINA, GLASS, AND STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSE, NEXT DOOR TO MR. WHITFIELD GUNMAKER No. 1, KING STREET WEST.

C. CHAPMAN AND CO., most respectfully return their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and also inform them that they have just opened a fresh stock of goods, which from their quality and moderate prices, will ensure purchasers in any who may favour them with an inspection, a few of which are as follow, viz.—

Elegant China tea sets, stone ground border, and richly gilt, blue, lilac, embossed breakfast, tea, and coffee sets, green stone China, breakfast, and tea sets, large size breakfast cups and saucers, various patterns, white granite chamber services complete, blue painted chamber services complete, chair pans, all sizes, bed and foot pans, bidet pans, covered and uncovered chambers, and other articles too numerous to mention.

N.B. Country Dealers supplied, and the greatest care observed in packing.

COOPERAGE.

Charles Chapman would also remind the Merchants, and all engaged in beef salting, that he has now a large quantity of beef tierces, made up of new timber (THE BEST VIRGINIA STAVES), and of the best workmanship, and only require an inspection to ensure an extensive order, which he will be very happy to execute.

N.B. Cooperage work of every description always on hand, at the lowest remunerating prices. 4550

JUST LANDED, EX "HAMLET,"

AND ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

ONE Hundred Barrels IRISH PORK, at £3 10s. (Three Pounds Ten Shillings) per single barrel, warranted, at

M. JOSHUA'S,
General Store,
George-street North,
Opposite the *Australian* (late *Gazette*) Office.
March 28. 4558

PINE! PINE!! PINE!!!

To Ship-builders, House-Carpenters, and others.

JUST arrived by the brig *Guide*, from New Zealand, Fifty thousand feet of Flooring Boards and three-inch plank, from 30 to 40 long, of the best Cowry Pine—its equal scarce ever arrived in this market: for sale at

JOHN J. PEACOCK'S,
Miller's Point.
Sydney, March 28. 4547

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

Ex *ANNA ROBERTSON*.

BLANKETS 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, in bales 50 to 100 pairs each
Carriage rings, assorted colours
Thirty dozen cane and rush chairs
One case double barrelled guns
Horse brushes and curry combs
Gig and carriage shafts
Enamelled and patent leather
Shoe blacking, assorted sizes
Tobacco pipes in 10 gross cases
Cutlery and ironmongery, large assortment
Boots and shoes
Sheet lead, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 lbs.
Iron, bar and bolt, patent horse shoe iron
Hoop iron, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1½, 1¾, and 2 inch
English sole leather
A large assortment of gig, carriage, tandem, hunting, jockey, ladies, and waggon whips
Horse shoes in casks, 100 sets each, also, nails
White lead and paints in tins, first quality
Slops, consisting of—Blue serge shirts
Flushing trousers and jackets
Shepherds' coats, Taglioni coats
Moleskin trousers, &c. &c.

JOHN GIBLETT AND CO.
4565 90, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, in one dozen baskets
Claret, in three dozen cases
Superior old port and sherry, in one, two, and three dozen cases
Hoare's draft ale, in hogsheads
Jesse Hobson's bottled ale and porter, three and half dozen casks
Taylor's stout.

JOHN AND JAMES GIBLETT.
90, Pitt-street. 4567

ON SALE.

BOTTLED BEER
Burton ale, pale and strong
Champagne
Claret
Hock
Sherry and port
East India Madeira, in wood
Beef and pork
Oilmen's stores
Copper sheathing and nails
Spun-yarn
Stockholm and coal tar
New Zealand cowrie timber and deal ends
Glue
Swedish bar iron
Paints and colours, in great variety
Varnishes
Spirits of turpentine
Roman cement, &c.
Stucco paint
Carriages and carness
Saddlery
Agricultural implements
Lawn mowers
Iron carts
Thrashing machines
Earthenware, China, &c.
Glass.

At the Stores of
W. S. DELOITTE AND CO.,
Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point.
May 28. 4539

SEED OATS and Barley, Oaten pressed Hay, and Apples, ex *Tobago* and *William*, from Launceston, for sale by

SIMSON AND CARR,
4531 25, Pitt-street

FOR SALE, invoice of Britannia metal ware
Invoice of lastings, gambroons, and crapes
Ditto oilman's stores
Ditto assorted hardware
Ditto writing and wrapping papers
Thirty-two pieces brown holland
One hundred dozen sherry
Twenty cases sheathing copper
Ten tons Hawes' soap

CHARLES BEILBY,
4526 George street, opposite the Barracks.

HORSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a very neat saddle or gig horse, bay, with black points, and four years old; runs well as a tandem leader: a mare would be taken in exchange. Apply to

JOHN STEWART,
4533 Corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets.

FOR SALE, a Bay Carriage Horse, for saddle, single, or double harness.

A. & S. LYONS,
4524 Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—The subscriber having made other arrangements, retires from his present business at the end of this month, when the agreement for the premises terminates.

As there are no claims against this concern, it only remains necessary to request the *debtors* to liquidate without farther delay.

THOMAS COCKBURN, Tobacconist,
George-street, opposite Jamison-street.
Sydney, March 25. 4521

NOTICE is hereby given to Charles Kerr, painter, that if he does not pay the amount due to me for rent, within fourteen days from this date, I will sell the box and contents, left in my possession, to defray the same.

GEORGE WALROND.
Sussex-street South,
Sydney, March 27. 4517

NOTICE.—I hereby caution the public against giving credit to my wife, Mary Ann Elizabeth Sillington, on my account, as I will not be answerable for the same, or anything she may contract. *Furthermore* I caution the public not to harbour the aforesaid, she having left her home without the least provocation on my part.

4549 A. T. SILLINGTON.

CAUTION.

WE HEREBY CAUTION the Public against paying any money due to us, to WILLIAM HARRIS PRIEST, lately in our employ, he having been discharged for dishonesty.

4551 PERK AND CAMPBELL.

SUPERIOR INVESTMENT OFFERED.

WANTED, a few Thousands of Pounds, on unquestionable security of Sydney Freehold Property, at seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. Apply to L.S.D., care of

4523 ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
Hunter-street, March 28.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

WANTED, between Jamison and Fort Streets, two or three rooms for about a month, for an invalid. Apply to Welch and Eldridge, King-street, by letter post paid. 4537

WANTED, about five hundred head of Mixed Cattle, on halves, for three or five years: the cattle will be depastured on an excellent run, near the Tumut River. Application to be made by letter, addressed to A. B., Goulburn Post Office. 4514

TO PARENTS.

WANTED, a daily apprentice to the dress-making business, not under fifteen years of age; none need apply except belonging to the Church of England; no premium required, but good references. Also, a female as general house servant. Apply to W., at the *Herald* Office. 4562

WANTED, an experienced Milliner. Also, a respectable young female with a good address, to attend in a draper's shop. One that has some knowledge of the millinery would be preferred. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 4563

NURSE WOMAN WANTED.

SHE must produce a recommendation from her last place, and if approved of, must engage for twelve months; also, a young man, as general House Servant. Apply to Mrs. B. C. Rodd. 4564

WANTED, an industrious young woman to make herself generally useful, as housemaid in a small family. Apply to Mrs. Dryson, Harrington street. 4530

WANTED, a female Cook, and a Stableman. Apply to Mrs. John Betts, at the Sydney Glebe, between eight and nine in the morning. 4542

WANTED, a woman as Cook, one who thoroughly understands her business. None need apply who cannot produce unexceptionable references from their last place. Apply to MRS. SAUL LYONS, Pitt-street.

☞ If the man and woman who lived with Mr. Cox, and applied for the situation of waiter and cook, will call at the office of A. and S. Lyons, they will hear of employment.

March 29. 4525

WANTED, a man-servant, who understands plain cooking; also a housemaid and nursemaid, who can be well recommended from their last situations. Apply at No. 4, Elizabeth-street North. 4531

TO BUILDERS.—A person, having been for the last twenty years in a first-rate builder's employment, in one of the first towns of England, as apprentice, journeyman, and foreman, wishes for employment in Sydney. He has been accustomed to the general business of a builder's office, (estimating in particular, being very expeditious in taking quantities,) besides furnishing all drawings for the working department. If there should not be sufficient of the above to fill up his time, he would, as a matter of course, take to the bench, being a practical joiner. Address by letter, post paid, A. B., *Herald* Office. 4519

SITUATION WANTED, as Overseer of Sheep.—The advertiser can produce a fifteen years' character from his last place, and has no objection to take charge of a small herd of cattle attached thereto. Apply by letter, post paid, to E. S., *Herald* Office. 4561

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET, in the immediate vicinity of the Club House, a cottage admirably adapted for a school or a boarding establishment. It contains eight rooms, kitchen, &c., and one of the rooms is of the dimensions of thirty-six feet by twenty-four feet. There is a garden attached to it, and it is perfectly retired, though in so central a part of the town. Application may be made to X.Y.Z., *Herald* Office. 4568

TO LET, a new two-story dwelling house, containing five rooms, detached kitchen, with good enclosed yard, situated in Sussex street, directly opposite Captain Thom's wharf. Application to be made to Mr. John Little, corner of King and Clarence streets. 4520

TO LET, a Cottage on Pyrmont, containing seven rooms, detached kitchen, store room, three large cellars, garden, &c. For particulars apply to

JOHN KELLICK,
4571 Phillip-street.

FARM TO LET.

FOR A PERIOD OF THREE OR FOUR YEARS.

A VALUABLE Homestead or Dairy Farm, on the South Creek, Cabramatta, between the well known farms of Captain King and Mr. Robert Bell containing about five hundred acres, forty acres of which are cleared, with a stockman's hut next to the Creek. The distance from Sydney is thirty miles, a good road leading from the main Bringelly Road passes through the farm. For particulars apply to Mr. George Rattray, Kent-street South.

March 28. 4543

TO LET, for three years, Ermington, with the House and Land, about two hundred acres, the proprietor being about to remove to Argyle. For particulars apply to Major Lockyer, at his residence, or at the Club House, Sydney. 4570

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE BY AUCTION OF CUT FLINT GLASS.

MR. PRICE will sell by auction, at his Mart, in Pitt-street, next the Willow Tree, on THURSDAY next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, an extensive assortment of best Cut Flint Glass, comprising—

Massive cut quart decanters
Ditto pint ditto
Half-pint best cut flint tumblers
Ditto ditto ground bottom tumblers
Richly cut jugs
Best jelly glasses
Heavy cut flint dishes
Blue and amber toilet ware
Best cut wine glasses
Heavy flint pickle urns
Cut glass sugar bowls
Cream ewers splendidly cut
Blue, purple, and amber decanters
Cut ink stands, &c., with a great variety of other articles in the same line.

Terms, cash.

March 27. 4572

KING-STREET LITERARY SALE.

J. K. HEYDON has the pleasure to announce for sale, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at his Auction Mart, in King-street,

A most choice collection of Books: a few are mentioned—

Bulwer's complete Works, 16 vols., bound
Lord Kame's Elements of Criticism
Spectator, one large vol.
Guthrie's Geographical Dictionary
Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind
Tate's Modern Cambist
Sir Walter Scott's Novels (not complete)
Ward's Novels
James's Novels
Life of Henry VIII. by Tytler
Herschel's Astronomy
Crabb's Dictionary
Shakspere and his Friends
Joyce's Scientific Dialogues
Moore's Byron, complete in 1 vol.
Harris's Great Teacher
Carey's Dante, 3 vols.
Tyrwhitt's edition of Chaucer, 5 vols, crimson morocco
Milton's Poetical Works, blue morocco. 3 vols.
Kidd's Physical Condition of Man (Bridgewater Treatise)
Locke on the Understanding
Anthon's Horace
Godwin's Novels
Chevelly, by Lady Lytton Bulwer
The Betrothed, by Manzoni
Cooper's Novels
M'Nish's Phrenology
Tasso Jerusalem Delivered, Italian and English
Blackwood's Magazine
Pindar and Anacreon (Wheelwright's Translation)
Les Œuvres de Voltaire, half bound calf, 15 vols., Paris edition
People's editions of De Foe, Allan Ramsay, Crabbe, Mungo Park, and Clarke's Travels &c.
Schiller's Works complete, in 12 vols., red morocco, gilt (German)
Pictorial Bible, 3 vols., 8vo.
Charley Chalk
Charles O'Malley
Douay Bible
Discussion between Pope and Maguire
Legends and Stories of Ireland
George St. George Julian, a new novel
Butler's Lives of the Saints, 2 vols, 8vo.
Autobiography of Hamilton Rowan
Challoner's Meditations
And a great variety of others. 4548

Terms cash.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GLASS.

JUST ARRIVED AND NOW LANDING EX *VICTORIA*.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, 31st instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Seventeen hogsheads Glass, consisting of—

Tumbler bowl wine glasses, knob stem
Arch ribbed taper wine glasses
Twisted ditto ditto ditto ditto
Plain taper wine glasses
Half-pint best tumblers, cut bottoms
Pint ditto ditto ditto ditto
Half-pint best tumblers, cut, ball, and face
Half-pint best tumblers, cut arch flutes
One-third quart best tumblers, cut arch flutes
Half-pint ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
Half-pint ditto ditto ditto edge flutes
Prince's pattern best wine glasses, cut, ball, and face
Prince's pattern best wine glasses, cut arch flutes
One third quart Prince's pattern best goblets, cut arch flutes
Best custard cups
Best jelly glasses
Prince's pattern best liqueur glasses
Quart decanters, mushroom stopper
Pint ditto ditto
Quart ditto cut, splits, and short flutes
Pint ditto ditto ditto
Quart ditto cut vandykes
Pint ditto ditto
Quart ditto, best flutes all over
Pint ditto ditto
Japanned wood liqueur frames with three neat cut bottles to each
Japanned cruet frames, with three neat bottles to each
Ditto ditto four ditto ditto
Ditto ditto five ditto ditto
Three pint water jugs, cut gothic fluted shoulder
Pint ditto ditto
Quart water jugs, pillared, with cut necks
Cream jugs, pillared, with cut balls
Sugar basins, cut, open diamond
Sugar basins on feet, with covers cut, &c.
Plain water bottles for bed-rooms, cut bottoms
Sets of three each, green and purple flower vases
Massive quart decanters, cut, eight flutes
Ditto pint ditto ditto, ditto
Taper shape quart and pint ditto, cut, best flutes
Heavy one-third quart tumblers, cut, ten flutes each
Best taper wine glasses, cut, six flutes
Ditto ditto champagne ditto, ditto, ditto
Large chimney candlesticks, with drops complete
Blue and amber hock decanters, with plated corks
Blue and amber hock glasses, cut bottoms
Quart and pint bottles (blue and green), with plated corks
Square fountain inks
Square cut ink and sand glasses
Eight-inch pressed plates
Six ditto ditto ditto
Five ditto ditto ditto
Oval pressed salts
Oblong octagon ditto ditto
Six-pillar ditto ditto
One, one and a half, two, three, and four ounce phials
Graduated measures
Funnels
Pestles and mortars
Four-ounce wide-mouth stoppered squares
Three ounce ditto ditto
Two ounce ditto ditto
Feeding bottles
Nipple shells
Breast pipes
Fish globes
Salvers
Cake shades
Confectioners' glasses, with covers
The whole without reserve.

Terms at Sale. 4512

PRINTS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 29th instant, at Ten o'clock precisely,

G & A in a diamond, 1 † 3—Forty-seven pieces prints, more or less damaged, ex *Victoria*, from Liverpool

Nine pieces print, sound.

Terms at sale. 4555

IMPORTANT TO THE MESS TABLE. PRESERVED POTATOES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 29th instant, at ten o'clock precisely,

Seven casks preserved Potatoes, 28lbs. each

They are an excellent antiscorbutic, a very agreeable dish for the table, will keep in any climate for any length of time, and are alike valuable in making bread, pastry, soups, &c.

Its great economy and facility of cooking render it peculiarly suitable to the mariner, soldier, or emigrant, by pouring a little boiling water over them, a dish of excellent potatoes may be obtained in a few seconds.

Terms at sale. 4560

CHINESE CURIOSITIES, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on SATURDAY, 1st day of April, at eleven o'clock,

Two cases Chinese curiosities, containing—
Rice paper drawings, water colour ditto
Ivory chessmen, ivory and sandal wood
Card cases and fans, tea caddies
Puzzles and books, tortoiseshell combs and snuff-boxes, paper-knives, shells and insects, coloured paper and parchment, grass-cloth handkerchiefs, &c.

Terms at sale. 4556

WINES, CIGARS, CIDER, AND BRANDY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, at eleven o'clock,

Twelve cases sherry, two dozen each, (in store)
Four cases port, six dozen each, pints, (in store)
Eighty thousand cigars, (in bond)
Five hogsheads brandy, (in bond)
Thirteen hogsheads cider
Five cases claret, nine cases champagne cider
Casks ale, cases hock, champagne, Constantia, punch, barsac, port, and sherry
Eleven jars essence spruce
Thirteen cases French pickles
One case French mustard
One case Moselle, six dozen.

Terms at sale. 4559

FINE TABLE SALT.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April next, at Ten o'clock precisely,

One hundred barrels Fine Table Salt.

Terms at sale. 4557

HUNTER'S RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY SHARES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, 4th day of April next, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Fifty shares in the Hunter's River Steam Navigation Company, £14 per share paid up.

Terms at sale. 4556

WOLLONGONG,

A PIECE OF LAND WITH THREE HOUSES.

Will be put up to public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 3rd April, at Twelve o'clock, by

STUBBS AND ROBERTSON; as per description given by the Proprietor, viz:—

"Situated in the heart of Wollongong, facing the Church in Market street. The front house (in Market-street) is twenty-five feet long by twenty-three broad, more or less, weather-boarded and shingled, containing four rooms, &c., was intended for a Grocer's Shop, with thirty feet frontage, more or less, and a reserve road to the back places. The second is twenty feet long and eleven feet wide, with thirty feet front and one hundred feet back, more or less. The third is 2[illegible] feet long and eleven feet wide, more or less, with a detached kitchen, with thirty-three feet frontage to an intended street called Union-street, and one hundred feet back, more or less. This is a good weather-boarded shingled house, and floored. Frontage about ninety feet."

Terms at sale.

P. S.—The price (under peculiar circumstances) will render the purchase of this property a sad sacrifice to the proprietor. 4541

MR. RUNDLE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at eleven a. m., on the premises, opposite the Sportsman's Arms, Lower George-street, a very good counter, shop fixtures, canisters, and sundry other articles.

Terms—Cash.

March 29. 4532

Thirty Thousand Manila Cigars out of bond
Brandy and Gin, Port and Sherry Wine, Green and Black Teas, Bottled Fruits, Slops, &c., &c.

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at the City Auction Mart, on THURSDAY next, the 30th instant at eleven o'clock precisely,

Thirty thousand Manila cigars
Twenty hogsheads brandy
Twenty hogsheads gin
One hundred dozen port wine, in casks of three dozen each
Ninety ditto sherry ditto
Fifty boxes green tea
One hundred ditto black ditto
Two hundred bags sugar
Twenty dozen bottled fruits.

ALSO,

Fifty large table cloths, damaged
Three hundred coils rope
Four hundred pieces coloured jean
One hundred cotton dresses
Fifty cassimere trousers
One case ribbons
Thirty bolts canvas
Thirty single-barrel guns
One hundred jars jams, &c.
With a variety of slops, &c.

Terms at sale. 4490

BRANDY, EX "TERRA NOVA."

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS,

Twenty Certificates Brandy, ex *Terra Nova*, Numwick, master, from Glasgow—

G&A	No.	2	47 gallons	G&A	No.	14	22 gallons
"		3	47	"	"	15	21
"		4	48	"	"	16	22
"		5	52	"	"	17	22
"		8	48	"	"	18	22
"		9	46	"	"	19	22
"		10	46	"	"	20	21
"		11	22	"	"	1	51
"		12	22	"	"	6	53
"		13	22	"	"	7	47

Samples may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

Terms at Sale. 4502

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHEST SILVER PLATE, DRESSING CASES, SILVER MOUNTS, &c.

The property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 1st April, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Household Furniture, consisting of—
Chairs
Tables
Sofas
Iron bedstead
Four-post ditto
Hair mattresses
Feather pillows and bolsters
Couch
Book-case
Cheffioneer
Toilet glasses

CHEST OF PLATE

Containing, silver tea pot, cream jug, six sugar basins, soup ladle, two gravy spoons, two ladles, one fish slice, eighteen table spoons, ten dessert spoons, twelve tea spoons, six salt spoons, eighteen dinner forks, twelve small ditto, twelve dessert knives, and twelve ditto forks, four knife rests, one wine strainer, one silver butter knife, four salt spoons, and also, plated waiter, &c.

Two very handsome dressing cases, with silver mounts, razors, and other fittings.

AFTER WHICH,

Kitchen Furniture and utensils.

Terms at sale. 4554

ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND

Situate in and adjoining
THE TOWN OF CAMPBELLTOWN,
Known as the
BRADBURY PARK ESTATE.

MR. BLACKMAN will submit to public competition, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at his Auction Mart, situate in George-street, Sydney, at twelve o'clock, at noon precisely, under conditions which will be then produced,

The above valuable Property, as surveyed and subdivided into suitable allotments, by Mr. Surveyor Goodhall.

Lots 1 to 22 contain half an acre each, and have one hundred and thirty-two feet frontage to Allman-street, which is the government-street, by the side of the public reservoir.

Lots 23 to 32 contain from thirty to sixty-four perches each, and have a sixty-six feet frontage to the main street, opposite the Coach and Horses' Inn, in Campbelltown.

Lots 33 to 48 contain from forty-six perches to one acre and thirty-nine perches, having one hundred and thirty-two feet frontage to a reserved road, and five of them backing upon the dam.

Lots 49 to 67 contain from one acre twenty-two perches to five acres nineteen perches, and have a good road adjoining them, and with the exception of lots 49, 51, 53, and 56, all abut upon a fine fresh water creek. Lots 59 to 63, have each a frontage of 198 feet to the main Appin Road, and lot 66, has a frontage of 290 feet to that road.

The allotments are all marked and pegged out.

Also, a thirty-acre paddock.
Ditto ditto ditto
One clear paddock, containing 101 acres.

TERMS:—

Ten pounds per cent. cash deposit, residue by approved endorsed bills at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, the two last bearing interest at ten per cent. with security upon the property.

A large plan of the above may be seen at the offices of Mr. Goodhall, Surveyor, King street, Sydney, Lithograph copies of which will be ready in a few days, and may be obtained with any further information, upon application to the proprietor at Campbelltown; Mr. Goodhall, Surveyor; Mr. Blackman, the Auctioneer, or to Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 4569

ECHO FARM, "ORANGE GROVE," MIDDLE HARBOUR.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1843, at Twelve o'clock precisely, by order of the Proprietor,

Twenty acres of Land, nearly all planted with orange-trees, situate in the County of Cumberland, and parish of Gordon, at Middle Harbour, about half a mile above James Curtis's application to purchase, thirty-one acres in the parish of Manly Cove; and bounded on the north forty degrees west, at a tree marked on four sides, situated on a small fresh water creek, about five chains from its junction with Middle Harbour, and partly by the small fresh water creek aforesaid.

On the land is erected a good weather-boarded Cottage, containing six rooms, with other out-offices.

There is an abundance of fine fruit trees, many of which are in full bearing, which consist of orange, filbert, walnut, mulberry, apple, plum, peach, &c., &c.: the oranges of last season produced about £150.

Vessels of large size may come close to the wharf, and vessels or boats of small tonnage may go miles up the harbour.

There is a running stream of fresh water close to the house, which has never yet failed even in the driest seasons, and another excellent spring of fresh water in the garden.

A VEIN OF COALS,

of superior quality has been found on the land, a specimen of which may be seen at the rooms of the auctioneer.

The harbour abounds with fish of all kinds, and the land will supply grass for several cows, beside the advantage of an extensive Government back run. The land is sheltered from all winds that are hurtful to fruit trees; it was selected about thirteen years ago as one of the best locations in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and is situate about six miles from Billy Blue's Point by land, and about ten miles by water.

The title is unexceptionable, being a Grant from the Crown to the mortgagor, who will join in the conveyance, if required.

A plan of the land may be seen at the rooms of the auctioneer.

Terms at sale.

N. B.—Further particulars may be had on application at the office of William Thurlow, Esq., Solicitor to the mortgagee. 4553

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http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1522281

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

REVIEW.

(From the Times.)

The Life and Labours of Adam Clarke. L.L.D. Second edition, 8vo. Longmans, 1842.

THE Wesleyan Methodists may be justly proud of Adam Clarke, for to the personal character and writings of none of their leaders, their founder himself scarcely excepted, are they more indebted for the respectability they have attained, and the influence they exercise as a religious community, than to this amiable, erudite, and excellent man. Adam Clarke was truly a honour to the Methodist connexion, and his personal history, his early struggles, and undeviating rectitude of conduct, may be fitly held up as an example for the encouragement of youth under difficulties, and indeed for the imitation of all who would lead an upright, ingenuous, manly life.

This may sound panegyrical, like a funeral oration, but a careful, dispassionate examination of Adam Clarke's life and labours induces us, who are by no means commonly charged with being lavish of our praise, to pay this tribute to his memory. The son of a village schoolmaster in a remote district of Ireland, who was obliged to eke out his scanty income by the labours of husbandry, in which his sons took their share, Adam Clarke's early advantages for the acquirement of knowledge were few. Like many other men who have attained high eminence, Adam Clarke was not a quick scholar, was pronounced by his first schoolmaster "a grievous dunce." It is recorded of Sir Isaac Newton that "a kick in his belly," we use an ancient biographer's own plain language, from one of his schoolfellows, first stimulated him to exertion, and so the jeers of his fellow-pupils are said to have roused Adam Clarke from the lethargy in which his faculties slumbered—a sudden awakening which has been noticed in many boys who have eventually become distinguished men. Adam Clarke felt, as he expressed himself with reference to his school life, "as if something had broken within him. The reproaches of my schoolfellows were the sparks which fell on the gunpowder, and inflamed it instantly." Adam Clarke's father was a Churchman, and his mother a Presbyterian; and though to his mother's early instruction he was indebted for his first religious impressions, both parents appear to deserve a higher character than one of the Methodist biographers of their son seems willing to assign them. "The family," says Mr. Moore, speaking from personal knowledge, "were what is generally called good sort of people, honest people, clearing their way by sober, honest industry. They thought they must be good, in order to go to Heaven; and they had a wholesome fear of being found wicked. They likewise embraced the common forms of religion." With all due respect to this high-flown Mr. Moore, we wish there were more such honest "good sort of people," doers of the word and not hearers only, who "think they must be good in order to go to heaven," and fewer of those religious talkers who prate, and preach, and pray, as if words alone may win salvation. Sometimes the young folk went to the meeting-house, but more frequently to the church, for which, indeed, says Adam Clarke himself, "they all felt a decided preference." This "preference" Adam Clarke evinced throughout his life, though he continued to the last in the Methodist connexion. He was, in our opinion, a Methodist through gratitude, a Churchman not only in principle, but also in predilection. This proposition may startle the Connexion, and would probably be controverted by the good doctor himself were he now alive, but we are notwithstanding prepared to establish our assertion by proofs from his own life and writings. Dr. Clarke was most elaborate in his written declarations of adhesion to Methodism, and most energetic in his spoken praises of that system, but his very vehemence indicates to us a latent consciousness on his part that he felt strong leanings another way. We will, presently, give some instances to disclose the foundation of our opinion, resuming mean while the thread of our narrative.

About the year 1777 the Methodist preachers visited the neighbourhood, and Adam Clarke went to hear them, and was so affected by their discourses that he shortly joined one of their class meetings:—

When I first heard the Methodists, (he writes in a letter), I heard them gladly, and followed the preachers far and near; but though by this my mind got light, yet my heart got no heat nor life, till I met in class; then I learnt more in a week than I had learnt before in a month; and I understood the preaching better, and getting acquaintence with my own heart, and hearing the experience of God's people, I soon got acquainted with God himself. Had it not been for class meetings under God, I fear I never should have been a Christian, and I am sure I never should have been a preacher.

It is well known that the Methodists, and that portion of the Church of England, now happily on the decrease, which adopts their views and phraseology, assign regeneration to some definite period in a man's life, of which the convert is so sensible that he can easily indicate its date. Accordingly we have, in the biography before us, a narrative of Adam Clarke's transition state, his passage from darkness into light, his instantaneous emancipation from bondage to perfect freedom. His own account of this "glorious change," which took place while he was at work in the field, may be found in page 26, and so satisfied was Adam that "all guilt and condemnation were gone," that he "could no more have doubted of God's favour than he could have doubted of the reality of his existence or the identity of his person." But an equally exalted estimate of the young convert's spiritual condition was not formed by a Methodist preacher who admitted him shortly after this to the "care of a circuit," that is, appointed him a local preacher, allowed him to exhort and expound, but not to take a text and deliver a sermon. This is a subtle distinction in the connexion, recognised, however, by Dr. Clarke himself, who "considered that a man might be quite competent to exhort, though not to preach." According to Mr. Moore, who admitted young Adam into this neophyte ministration, "the spirit of life in Christ Jesus had not yet made him free from the law of sin and death. *His soul was in bondage.*" This wretched bondsman was only seventeen years of age, had been uniformly obedient, industrious, temperate, and dutiful; his worst transgression had been learning to dance, which he himself, in a morbid mood, designated "a perverting influence, an unmixed moral evil." Upon this we may ask what language has a censor in store to reprove the ordinary delinquencies of fashionable youths?

Adam having spent some time in exhorting, though "he did not yet think himself called to the ministry," was placed by his father as an apprentice with a linen merchant at Coleraine, of course "in opposition to all his religious friends, who were persuaded that Divine Providence designed him for the ministry." The young man was himself passive, but, as might have been anticipated, he shortly threw aside the yard-wand, and after preaching a while in Ireland, started off "with a loaf and a pound of cheese as provision for his voyage" from Londonderry for Liverpool, on route for Kingswood, the Methodist school then recently established by Wesley, near Bristol. "He reached his destination on the 29th of August, 1782, with three half-pence in his pocket, and a foreboding heart in his breast." The poor young man's forebodings were truthfully prophetic, for nothing could exceed the brutality with which he was treated at Kingswood:—

After the morning preaching, he was introduced to Mr. Simpson, the head-master, who, after reading the letter from Mr. Wesley, which constituted Adam's title to such comforts and advantages as the school might afford, said he had heard nothing of it: they had no room for any one; Mr. Wesley was in Cornwall, but would be at Kingswood in a fortnight, and bade Adam return to Bristol and await his arrival, Adam replied, that he had expended all his money. Mr. Simpson rejoined, that the school was not for such as he, but for the ignorant. In the end, the young stranger was poked into a square room on the end of the chapel, there to await Mr. Wesley's coming. From this prison he was on no account to stir, the maid bringing him his food at certain intervals. He soon found out why he was thus treated. Mrs. Simpson, herself a Scotchwoman, as Dr. Clarke significantly remarks, suspected that he had the itch. When her husband communicated this shrewd suspicion, Adam bared his breast to prove that it was groundless. This was to no purpose; he was compelled to rub himself with Jackson's Ointment—a ceremony which introduced him to the only fire he saw while he remained at Kingswood. He was not allowed a change of sheets; and, as they would not send for his box (which was at the inn at Bristol), he was equally destitute of a change of shirt; he was therefore doomed to lie in the sheets, and wear the shirt which were defiled with the infernal unguent. He had bread and milk for breakfast, dinner, and supper, was left to make his own bed, sweep his own room, and perform all the other offices of a chambermaid. This was his state during three weeks. The weather being extremely cold, he begged for a fire, which, though coals were to be had for little more than th[illegible] of carriage, and that from a very trifling distance, was peremptorily denied him.

From this uncomfortable position Adam Clarke was released by the arrival of Wesley, his first interview with whom we will give in his own words:—

I went into Bristol, saw Mr. Rankin, who carried me to Mr. Wesley's study, off the great lobby of the rooms over the chapel in Broadmead. He tapped at the door, which was opened by this truly apostolic man; Mr. Rankin retired. Mr. Wesley took me kindly by the hand, and asked me how long since I left Ireland? Our conversation was short. He said, "Well, brother Clarke, do you wish to devote yourself entirely to the work of God?" I answered, "Sir, I wish *to do* and *be* what God pleases." He then said, "We want a preacher for Bradford; hold yourself in readiness to go thither; I am going into the country, and will let you know when you shall go." He then turned to me, *laid his hands upon my head*, and spent a few moments in praying to God to bless and preserve me, and to give me success in the work to which I was called.

Every one familiar with the history of John Wesley is aware how reluctant he was to take upon himself the office of ordaining, and how long and hardly he strove against separation from the Church. In the above passage we see he *lays hands* upon young Clarke with an apparent design to ordain him, but Dr. Clarke to the last always called himself "a lay preacher." See a letter of his to Archdeacon Wrangham in 1825, p. 151. Dr. Clarke presided at the Conference more frequently, we believe, than any member of the Methodist Connexion except Wesley himself, but the admission of preachers into "full connexion," as it is called, the Methodist priest's orders, always pressed most heavily upon his mind, p. 128. That John Wesley, an Anglican priest's son, reared at Oxford, and himself an apostolically ordained priest, should shrink from any other than episcopal ordination is not to be wondered at, but that Adam Clarke should through life, devoted Methodist as he was wont almost ostentatiously to announce himself, manifest a similar repugnance to depart from primitive practice, is a most striking proof of that Church tendency of his mind to which we have adverted. The Methodists, as a body, repudiate the title of Dissenters, but very few of them evince such reverence for episcopacy as was displayed, often perhaps unconsciously to himself, by Adam Clarke. When Bishop Heber once offered to ordain certain Methodist missionaries in Ceylon, their reply was, "My Lord, we are ordained already." On the other hand, when Dr. Clarke at a very advanced period of his career, after he had vehemently declared himself a Methodist, "body and soul, blood and sinews," wished to make a solemn covenant with God, *cum Deo inire fœdus*, after the primitive fashion, he proposed that he and all his family "should go together to Church, and get the clergyman to deliver the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to us all." (P. 203). At an anniversary meeting of the Prayer-book and Homily Society, a clergyman spoke of Dr. Clarke as not being "of our Church," meaning merely that he was destitute of its orders, when the doctor rose, and, with feeling emphasis, thus avowed himself a Churchman, though not a clergyman:—

I was born, so to speak, in the Church, baptized in the Church, brought up in it, confirmed in it by that most apostolic man, Dr. Bagot, then Bishop of Bristol, afterwards of Norwich; have held all my life uninterrupted communion with it, conscientiously believe its doctrines, and have spoken and written in defence of it; and if, after all, I am not allowed to be a member of it because, through necessity being laid upon me, I preach Jesus and the resurrection to the perishing multitudes, without those most respectable orders which come from it, I must strive to be content; and if you will not let me accompany you to heaven, I will, by the grace of God, follow after you, and hang upon your skirts. (P. 272.)

He was perpetually sighing for a "spiritual succession," and labouring by every means in his power to promote its establishment. (P. 213.) *Stare super vias antiquas*, eminently the Churchman's maxim, was Dr. Clarke's. In a solemn address to the Methodists of the United States, so recently as in the year 1832, Adam Clarke thus deliberately wrote—

As the world is continually changing around us, we are liable to be affected by these changes. We think in many cases, that we may please well-intentioned men better, and be more useful to them, by permitting many of the more innocent forms of the world to enter into the Church. *Whenever we have done so, we have infallibly lost ground in the depth of our religion, and in its spirituality and unction.* (P. 308.)

Adam Clarke entered on the regular work of a Methodist travelling preacher, on the 27th of September, 1782, in the 18th year of his age, and made his first appearance in that capacity at Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts. Through what difficulties, privations, and dangers, the Wesleyan preachers of that day had to struggle, the annals of Methodism abundantly show, and of them all young Adam had quickly his full share. With reference to these early sufferings, Dr. Clarke, at a later period of his life, thus wrote to a Methodist missionary in Shetland:—

I well know what yourself and brother Dunn must suffer through the want of many of the necessaries of life, and particularly through unnutritive food, and bad or no beds. I have suffered in this way often. You cannot imagine how destitute we were, in many cases, about half a century ago, when I came into the Methodist Connexion; both these were common. I have often lodged in outhouses, in the coldest weather, without fire, and with scarcely enow of clothes to keep the vital spark in existence.

At this early stage in the history of Methodism, the stipend of a travelling preacher, if a single man, was £3 a quarter. Out of this pittance he had to provide himself with clothes and books; with every necessary, in fact, save food and lodging; besides paying one guinea per annum towards the support of superannuated brethren and preachers' widows. We read in the narrative before us (p. 60) that Adam Clarke once performed a journey of 400 miles on horseback "with one guinea which had been sent him, and half-a-crown in his purse. The keep of his horse requiring nearly all his cash, he was obliged to content himself with very meager and scanty diet, a penny loaf serving him for both breakfast and dinner." "Our common work at that time," writes an itinerant contemporary of Dr. Clarke's, "was to travel two or three hundred miles in a month, preach generally fifteen times in a week, and attend to various other duties." How unfavourable the position of men so overworked was for study is obvious, but nevertheless Adam Clarke did apply himself to study under all these disadvantageous and disheartening circumstances, and effectually too, as the many and elaborate productions of his pen amply demonstrate. But it was not only hunger, and thirst, and watchings, and penury, and a thousand occupations which young Adam found obstructing his pursuit of knowledge, he had, moreover, to contend with the fanatic ignorance of his companions, as the following anecdote will show, an anecdote which we transcribe with fingers itching for a rod to lash the fool's back:—

In the preachers' room, at Motcomb, near Shaftesbury, some one had inscribed a Latin sentence on the wall, to which Mr. Clarke added another from Virgil, corroborative of the first. A preacher observing the addition, and knowing who had made it, wrote underneath, "Did you write the above to show us you could write Latin? For shame! Do send pride to hell, whence it came. O, young man, improve your time, eternity's at hand."

So tremblingly susceptible of alarm was Adam Clarke's conscience at this period, that the poor youth, on perusing this dull malignant blockhead's envious effusion, fell upon his knees and solemnly vowed to God that "he would never more meddle with Latin and Greek so long as he lived."

Dr. Clarkes's biographer assures us that the present generation of Methodists do not undervalue learning as their predecessors did half a century ago, and imputes their improved taste to his labours. We hope they deserve this character, but to the last Adam Clarke, as he became learned in spite of the system which bound him, so he continued to soar above the Methodist community; and we find his present biographer again and again tendering an apology for deviations from the ordinary track of dull preciseness, which we hail as indicative of a higher, a holier taste than Methodists commonly possess, or, if paradventure possessing, than they will venture to avow. On a visit to Wardour Castle, a seat of the Earl of Arundel, a Roman Catholic nobleman, "Miss Clarke kneeled before the altar; and this with the devout obeisances of the steward who conducted the party, gave Mr. Clarke occasion to observe—"To superficial and irreligious minds all this might appear superstition, but I confess, where I meet with so much solemnity, decorum, and reverence, I feel no hesitation to ascribe these acts to a more heavenly principle. He who can enter a church or chapel, or any place dedicated to the worship of God, as he does into his own habitation, or into that of his horses, which is a very common case, has in my opinion no proper notion of religious worship, and is never likely to derive much edification to his own soul from his attendance on the ordinances of God?" The Methodist biographer feels it incumbent upon him to apologize for this beautiful out-pouring of a truly Catholic spirit, and strives *proh, pudor!* to shelter Adam Clarke under the vestments of liberality. "While some," says he, "will view these remarks as an apology for religious error, others will admire them as evincing a tolerant and liberal disposition." Dr. Clarke's criticism upon a picture of Spagnoletti's, a dead Christ, seen at the same visit, which gave occasion to the above remarks, discloses not only an exquisite appreciation of art, but also a recognition of the possibility of sacred paintings being incentives to devout feeling without idolatry. "He is represented," writes Dr. Clarke in a letter to his son, "as just taken down from the cross, the countenance indescribably expressive of death, and yet highly dignified, fully verifying the words, "No man taketh my life from me; I give up my life for the sheep, I lay it down that I may take it again.' You could see, according to the Scripture, that 'he was free among the dead.' Free—at liberty to resume his life whenever he pleased, as he had given it up, according to his own good pleasure."

Dr. Clarke's reverence for sacred places reminds us often of Sir Thomas Browne. His father was buried in Ardwick churchyard, in Manchester, and whenever, observes the biographer, "his son Adam passed that cemetery, he invariably took off his hat, and kept it in his hand the whole length of the yard."

Once, in preaching at Whitby, Dr. Clarke "noticed that numbers went out directly the sermon was concluded. This I remarked on with a gentle reproof. Another irreverency was to put on their hats even in their pews, and thus walk through and out of the chapel. A third thing, worse than all, was the universal chattering to one another as soon as all was concluded. Were I stationed among these people, if I could not break these customs, they would break my heart." But this strong attachment to locality was not confined by Adam Clarke to places more immediately dedicated to God's honour and service; it extended also to spots where his early years had been passed, or where blessings had been vouchsafed to him:—

I went into the grounds where I had often sported, read, talked, searched for birds'-nests, and caught jack sharps. What a transition from five years to almost fifty, and how difficult to connect the habits of these two distant periods, and for the grayheaded man to realise his present feelings with what pleased him when a child. I came to Maghera, and went to see the place where I first went to school. The sight of this spot brought many long-past scenes to remembrance.—P. 160.

In Oxford Dr. Clarke confessed it to be No small gratification to a Methodist preacher to dine and sit on the same seat, and tea at the same table, where Charles Wesley, student of this college (Christ Church), often sat and dined.—p. 166. I know of no place, (writes Dr. Clarke from Ireland in 1830,) where I should more willingly spend the last of my days, or end my life, than the place where I was born, educated, first saw a Methodist preacher, found peace of God, joined the Methodist Society, became a leader and local preacher, and from which I was called to be a travelling preacher; and all this took place within a quarter of a square mile.—P. 278.

In addition to his fondness for local associations, Dr. Clarke was an observer of times and seasons, a keeper of anniversaries, and we find him holding the centenary of John Wesley's ordination as a meet occasion for promoting some charitable projects he had at heart to accomplish.—P. 229.

To go through or even glance at the successive events of Dr. Clarke's honourable and useful career which are set forth in the volume before us, would be quite incompatible with the limits which we can devote to any single subject; but we have dwelt minutely and at some length on certain peculiarities of this amiable man's temperament, because in them we discern a clue to his native disposition, and can thence explain his adhesion to Methodism, which in many particulars must often have been uncongenial to his taste. Adam Clarke was blessed with a most affectionate kindly nature, and as he was indebted, as he conceived, for his first serious impressions of religious truth to the Methodists, so to them he gratefully clung through life. By his own open confession at a public meeting, as we have seen, he was a Churchman, he continued in communion with the Church, he used her Liturgy in his chapels, and took the third collect for grace from her morning service as the foundation of a manual for the devotional use of travellers, and of which many bishops so highly approved that they recommended its publication in a compendious form, with which high recommendation Dr. Clarke complied, and entitled his little volume *The Traveller's Prayer*. Dr. Clarke always spoke of the Church of England as "our excellent Church," and acted as if he considered Methodism auxiliary, not antagonist, to the propagation of Church principles. Such was no doubt the first intention of both Wesley and Whitfield, but the obstinacy of some, and the ardour of others, carried them eventually into separation. Truly the beginnings of schism resemble the letting out of water, no man can foresee where its wild course will be stayed. In opposition to the view we have taken of the bent of Adam Clarke's mind, his many fervid declarations in favour of Methodism will perhaps be cited. "He has been heard to say, 'I belong to the Methodists body and soul, blood and sinews. This coat' (seizing hold of his own sleeve) 'is theirs.'"—CP. 411.) We are aware of all these energetic expressions, and have now before us (p. 322) a solemn declaration of his strong and unabated attachment to the Connexion, dated Liverpool, 1832; but as frail and relapsing sinners have been sometimes counselled by their spiritual directors to draw up a sort of deed of covenant to bind themselves by an additional cord, a bond of honourable obligation as it were, to rigorous consistency, so Adam Clarke's vehement professions of an adherence to Methodism, which no one would else have doubted, betoken to us a doubtfulness on his part of his own entire sympathy with that system as it now exists. We may add, moreover, that as Dr. Clarke was in inclination, at any rate, a Churchman, so the clergy of the Church evinced on many occasions a more cordial feeling towards him than was displayed by his Wesleyan brethren. His *Commentary on the Bible*, the great work of his life, had a very narrow escape from being condemned by Conference as heterodox, and again and again in the course of the life drawn up by one Connexion, we perceive the burnings of a jealousy, more masked indeed, but very much of a kindred nature with that of the surly fanatic of Motcomb. Neither were the Methodists over generous to Dr. Clarke!—

I never brought a bill, he declared in 1826, for extraordinaries, illness, lying-in, doctors' bills, &c., to the Conference to this day; and never had a shilling from any of our funds, when even I had nothing but my bare circuit allowance to support me and mine; and if the whole ground were to be gone over again, I would act in the same way, though I was twice obliged to sell my books to get bread, and yet I know every labourer is worthy of his hire.—P. 122.

We must not conclude this notice of Adam Clarke's life and labours without a dash of censure, as otherwise our critical character might suffer. We have remarked upon a criticism of his on a Spagnoletti as indicating a high taste for art; sorry then are we to announce that he calls organs "heathenish accompaniments" to psalmody, and asks with an air implying that a satisfactory reply is impossible, "Did God ever ordain instruments of music to be used in his worship—is it possible that pipes or strings of any kind can give God praise?" The sweet Psalmist of Israel supplies us with an answer. "Praise him with the sound of the trumpet, praise him with the psaltery and harp. Praise him with the timbrel and dance; praise him with stringed instruments and with organs. Praise him upon the loud cymbals; praise him upon the high-sounding cymbals."

We have here both "pipes and strings" recommended for public worship, but Dr. Clarke say, "the argument, from their use in the Jewish service, is futile in the extreme when applied to Christianity." Why, Dr. Clarke, why?

SONGS FOR CATARRHS.

(From Punch)

"THE variable climate of our native land," as Rowland the Minstrel of Macassar has elegantly expressed it, like a Roman epicure, deprives our nightingales of their tongues, and the melodious denizens of our drawing-rooms of their "sweet voices."

Vainly has Crevelli raised a bulwark of lozenges against the Demon of Catarrh! Soreness will invade the throat, and noses run in every family, seeming to be infected with a sentimental furor for blooming—we presume from being so newly blown. We have seen noses chiselled, as it were, from an alabaster block, grow in one short day scarlet as our own, as though they blushed for the continual trouble they were giving their proprietors; whilst their peculiar intonation produced by the conversion of the nasals into liquids, and then of the liquids ultimately into mutes, leads to the inference that there must be a stoppage about the bridge, and should be placarded, like that of Westminster, "No thoroughfare."

It has been generally supposed that St. Cecilia with a cold in her head would be incompetent to "Nix my Dolly;" and this erroneous and popular prejudice is continually made the excuse for vocal inability during the winter months. Now the effect which we have before described upon the articulation of the catarrhed would be, in our opinion, so far from displeasing, that we feel it would amply compensate for any imperfections of tune. For instance, what can be finer than the alteration it would produce in the well-known ballad of, "Oh no, we never mention her!"—a ballad which has of most become wearisome from its sweetness and repetition. With a catarrh the words would run thus:—

Oh lo, we lever beltiol her
Her labe is lever heard.

Struck with this modification of sound, *Punch*, anxious to cater even for the catarrhs of his subscribers, begs to furnish them with a "*calzolet*," which he trusts will be of more service to harmonic meetings than pectoral lozenges and paregoric, as we have anticipated the cold by converting every *m* into *b*, and every *n* into *l*.

A SONG FOR A CATARRH.

By Bary Alle is like the sul,
Whel at the daw*l* it flilgs
Its golde*l* sbiles of light upo*l*
Earth's gree*l* and lo*l*ely thi*l*gs.
I*l* vai*l* I sue, I olly wi*l*
Fro*b* her a scorlful frow*l*;
But soo*l* as I by prayers begi*l*,
She cries O *lo*! begole,
Yes! yes! the burthe*l* of her so*l*g
Is *lo*! *lo*! *lo*! begole!
By Bary Alle is like the moo*l*,
Whe*l* first her silver shee*l*
Awakes the *l*ightilgale's soft tu*l*e,
That else had sile*l*t bee*l*.
But *Bary Alle*, like darkest *l*ight,
O*l* be, alas! looks dow*l*;
Her sbiles o*l* others beab their light,
Her frow*l*s are all *by* ow*l*.
I've but o*l*e burthe*l* to *by* so*l*g—
Her frow*l*s are all *by* ow*l*.

GREECE AND THE GREEKS.

(From Notes of a Half-pay Officer.)

GREECE is, in fact, little more than a Bavarian colony. The higher functionaries hoard up their salaries, with a view of returning to Munich as soon as possible. There is no society: the king has dinner parties about half-a-dozen times in the year, to which the ladies of the ambassadors are rarely, if ever, invited; and the minister of war lives in one room! If, by some extraordinary accident, a ball is given at the palace, there are no refreshments; and the pretty, but inconsiderate queen, enlarges the circle of the waltzers, of whom she is always one, by *treading, sans cérémonie*, on the toes of her guests; many of them, more accustomed to the camp than the ball-room, having, in their eagerness to see the fun, crowded too much upon the dancers. Otho, with an income of £29,000 a year, is building a palace which will cost more than £40,000, and his original intention was to build it of Pentelic marble! at a time when they were only two roads in his dominions. I was at Athens on his birthday, and accompanied the band, which on that night played up and down the principle street; it was in utter darkness. His capital displayed two transpariences on this occasion, one being at the Munich hotel! Otho, educated for the cloister and scarlet hat, is, indeed, what Mr. Giffard happily describes a King of Greece to be, a "a political false quantity." He is, in truth, little else but a crowned stipendiary of the Russian system of intrigue in the Levant. One of their engines here is the church attached to their embassy; the choristers are Russians, and numerous. The service is performed with a splendour far exceeding that of any church at Athens; and no expense is spared in other ways to bring the Greeks into the interest of Russia by means of the religion common to both countries. But the Palikari, though poor, are not disposed to barter their hard-earned freedom for Russian gold; and should that constitution, so long promised them, be still withheld, there can be but little doubt that they will demand it, and in such a manner as to ensure compliance. The best time to see the population of the capital is on a Sunday evening, when they assemble near the Foreign Office to hear the band, which has with justice the reputation of being a good one. Six pieces of artillery are placed in front of this building, and, but for the wretched state they and their caissons are in, look as if they were intended to keep the diplomates in order. The music, and the opportunity of displaying himself, then brings forth the Greek dandy, in his Albanian costume, with a figure like an hour-glass. The walk and general appearance of this modern Paris is disgustingly effeminate. But though wearing the fustaniella, these exquisites must not be confounded with the Palikari; being, generally, either servants, or the sons of tradesmen, who never in their lives brandished anything but a goose or yard. The fustaniella is very frequently worn for several months by the lower classes, without being changed; and serves not only for what it really is, a kilt, but a towel, a dishclout, or a pocket handkerchief, according to the exigencies of the owner. A great portion of the loungers are officers in the Bavarian uniform, who in the Greek army are more numerous than the men. The rest of the crowd are in all varieties of Frank dresses, and strange mixtures between them, the Greek and Turkish. The attempts at European dress of the women, more particularly the Bavarian non-commissioned officers' wives, were highly amusing. Some of them, Greeks, having discarded the national costume, were attired in silks of all the colours of the rainbow (and many that never were in the rainbow), a light blue gown being not unfrequently accompanied by a yellow scarf and scarlet parasol.

IVORY MODEL OF THE TAGE MUHAL AT AGRA, IN THE EAST INDIES.—This beautiful work of art, which has been exhibiting for some time past at the Cosmorama Rooms, Regent-street, has been sold by Mr. George Robins. The original, from which the model is formed, has long been celebrated by Eastern travellers from the extraordinary beauty of its architecture. The structure is entirely composed of white marble, and was raised by fifth Great Mogul, Shah Jehan, to the memory of his consort, Meyd Aliya. The late Bishop Heber, in his "Journal of the Upper Provinces," thus records his first visit to the site of this mausoleum:—"After hearing its praises ever since I had been in India, I confess its beauties rather exceeded than fell short of my anticipations. The Tage contains a central hall, fully as large as the interior of the Ratcliffe Library, in which, enclosed in a carved screen of elaborate tracery, is the tomb of Shah Jehan's beloved wife, to whom it was erected, and by her side that of the unfortunate Emperor himself. The Jumna washes one side of the garden in which it is situated, and the man must have more criticism than taste or feeling who could decide against the beauties of the Tage Muhal." The model, which was stated to have cost £12,000, was, after a spirited competition, secured for the sum of two thousand guineas by Mr. Blackman, who was understood to have purchased it on commission for a gentleman.

LEITH.—NOVEL DELINQUENCY.—On Saturday morning, three boys, two of them apprentice shipwrights, were placed at the police bar, before Bailie Muir, upon the charge of constructing a pleasure-boat, with materials abstracted from their employers. It came out in evidence, that a juvenile nautical club of five little fellows had been formed to get a pleasure-boat for aquatic amusement during the summer evenings. The keel was laid—wood was procured, and in an obscure yard in North Leith, the little bark grew into dimensions from the labours at after hours of the Cinque Club; and no doubt in a week or two, the launch of the tiny barque would have been chronicled, not in our columns, but over half a dozen of Walker's best pies and two bottles of Barclay's "entire." Alas! "the best laid schemes"—(we need not finish the quotation). The missing of the materials led to the discovery of the infant bark, and three of the band of brotherhood were found guilty; but in respect of their previous good character, and this being their first offence, their punishment was limited to three day's solitary confinement.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

INSANITY.—A pamphlet on insanity was presented to the Academy of Science in Paris, at its last sitting, by its author, M. Moreau, one of the physicians at the Bicetre. The chief object of this pamphlet is to recommend the adoption in France, as regards pauper lunatics, of the plan resorted to in Belgium. M. Moreau states, that in the village of Gheel, in that country, there is a colony of not less than 700 lunatics, who are treated upon so admirable a system that they are perfectly harmless, and live and labour with the same inhabitants, whose habits they acquire, and to which they become so attached that when cured they are frequently unwilling to quit the place. These lunatics are made useful in agriculture and manufactures, and consequently their cost is small as compared with that of ordinary lunatic asylums. The origin of this colony dates so far back as the sixth century, and is another verification of the old adage, that there is nothing new under the sun. The mode of treating the lunatics at Hanwell, near London, was considered, when first put into practice, as a novelty, and yet it is nothing but the Gheel practice, imperfectly carried out. It is only surprising that this improved mode of treatment should have been deferred so long in England; and it is now evident that it is capable of great extension in its application. Within the last few years only, in that country, medical men have ascertained the possibility of so classing and occupying lunatics as to render even the most violent of them comparatively tranquil, and thus facilitating the curative process. For chains, whips, and other means of coercion, kindness and intelligence on the part of the keepers have been substituted, not only at Hanwell, but also at the Bethlehem Asylum. Why is not this the case at all the private lunatic asylums, in many of which the inmates are still treated as wild beasts, and subjected to torments of the greatest cruelty, as regards the feelings of the patients, and of the greatest absurdity, as regards the cure of their malady? In France, also, there are asylums where there is quite as much insanity, to say nothing of the brutality on the part of the physicians and keepers, as amongst their patients. The latter are whipped and scourged into subjection, because that is the easiest course of management for their tormentors; but the subjection thus produced necessarily tends so to debase and humiliate the mind even in its diseased state, that its elasticity is destroyed, and the insanity becomes confirmed and incurable. Is it not the duty of the Legislature, both in England and in France, to put down the atrocious speculation of private mad-houses, conducted without any other object in view than the profit to be derived from the sum paid by the friends and relations of the patients? If legislators can with their own eyes convince themselves that mildness and intelligence may be applied successfully to the treatment of insanity, are they not bound to suppress every asylum in which the patients are treated upon the system of brute coercion!—*Galignani's Messenger.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at his Rooms, George street adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Forty Firkins Cork Rose Butter, branded S. Hardy and Sons, Cork.

ALSO,

Six Barrels Lard, containing one hundred and thirty bladders.

N.B.—The above will be put up in Lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash. 4501

EAST GOSFORD

MR. BLACKMAN will Sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

By Order of the Mortgagee,

Four Allotments of Land, in the Township of EAST GOSFORD.

They are situated in the most eligible part of the town, and three of them are fenced in with a substantial fence; a slab-hut is erected on one of them.

TERMS—Ten per cent. cash deposit upon the fall of the hammer, and the residue by an approved bill at three months. 4449

IMPORTANT TO SMALL CAPITALISTS, AND THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES GENERALLY.

THIRTEEN ALLOTMENTS AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO NEAR THE NEW BARRACKS AND COURT HOUSE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1843, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

BY ORDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN AUCTION COMPANY.

Thirteen Allotments for building, laid out expressly to suit small Capitalists, Mechanics, and others, requiring a building allotment near the Town of Sydney, and in the immediate vicinity of the "NEW BARRACKS" and "COURT HOUSE."

This opportunity to purchase should not be lost sight of, as the land in the neighbourhood has been disposed of to persons who intend to occupy the same, to avoid the Tax-gatherer, and have the comfort of fresh air.

The allotments are partly bounded by Gipps-street, the land of Mr. Maclachlan and Mr. Macintosh, and all possess frontages to

GLOUCESTER-PLACE.

Lot 1.—Frontages of forty fees to East Gipps-street and Gloucester-place.

Lot 2.—Frontage to Gipps-street of forty feet, and to Gloucester-place sixty nine feet.

Lots 3 to 13 have frontages varying from twenty-five to forty-six feet to Gloucester-place.

☞ Vide plan on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

Terms, extremely liberal, declared at time of sale. 4447

TOWNSHIP OF WOLLONGONG.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, immediately after the sale of the St. Peter's property (which commences at twelve o'clock precisely),

A few ALLOTMENTS in the town of Wollongong, viz.:

Section No. 2, at the intersection of Crown and Kembla streets, adjoining the Protestant Church; and section No. 6, between Market and Union streets, opposite the School-house.

These allotments are divided into frontages of thirty-three feet each to their respective streets, and are admirably situated for business. The Basin in the harbour, excavated by the Government, now near its completion—the regularity of the trips of the steamer twice a week—and the opening of the new line of road to the interior—must shortly render Wollongong a place of first-rate importance.

Plan may be seen at the Auctioneer's.

N.B.—A liberal credit will be given. 4121

VILLAGE OF SAINT PETER'S,
OPPOSITE NEWTOWN CHURCH,
ON THE COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1843, at twelve o'clock precisely,

That very beautiful Property opposite SAINT PETER'S CHURCH,

On the Cook's River Road, lately in the occupation of Adam Wilson, Esq.; the portion adjoining the Road is laid out by Mr. Armstrong, as a continuation of the

VILLAGE OF SAINT PETER'S,

and divided into twenty-nine Allotments, and the

PESIDENCE,

with the excellent Gardens attached to it, will be disposed of by itself. A property like the above, so distinguished for its beauty and delightful situation is too well known to require panegyric, as the public must be aware that the whole range of Villas in the neighbourhood of Sydney, there is nothing to be obtained that can surpass what is now offered in intrinsic excellence.

The Cook's River Road, by means of the Dam and the Punt over George's River will become the highway to ILLAWARRA and all beyond, and every inch of ground will every day become more and more valuable.

☞ An opportunity like the present should not be lost, as it may never occur again, especially as the Terms of payment will be so liberal as scarcely to be felt. 4125

POSITIVELY FIXED FOR WEDNESDAY,
THE 29TH DAY OF MARCH,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE IKIN PROPERTY.

FIRST. CORNER OF CASTLEREAGH and HUNTER STREETS, occupied by Mrs. Tyerman, as a first-rate Boarding House, let at £170 per annum—on the ground, at twelve o'clock.

SECOND. CORNER OF CHARLOTTE-PLACE, GLOUCESTER-STREET, a Verandah House, with two frontaard building lots, opposite the New Catholic Church—on the ground, at one o'clock.

THIRD. AT THE BACK of the ABOVE, CUMBERLAND-STREET, two stone-built Houses and Premises—on the ground at one o'clock.

FOURTH. IN KENT-STREET, NEAR KING-STREET, a Cottage, Premises, and Garden—on the ground, at eleven o'clock.

TERMS.

Ten per cent. cash deposit, residue by approved bills at three, six, twelve, and eighteen months; the two last bills to bear ten per cent. interest from day of sale.

At last Stubbs and Robertson are enabled finally to fix the sale day of this valuable TRUST PROPERTY of the late Mr. IKIN, and they cannot but observe, that since the sensation of the Broughton and York-street sales, there has probably been no CITY PROPERTY brought to the hammer deserving the attention of capitalists and buyers like these now open to public competition.

To particularise the different properties, respectively, in value, would only amount after all, to the conclusion, that no one can err in buying either. Those, however, who wish to invest their money in the purchase of heavy rental returns, may regard the Family House on Church-hill, and the Boarding House in Hunter-street, as safe and extensively good speculations—others again looking to the Cumberland street, Gloucester-street, and Kent-street houses building ground and premises, may rest satisfied that public want alone requires every inch of ground that these lots comprise.

It cannot be necessary to be "ringing the changes" on the ear of the public when the voice speaks loudly from one end of the City to the other, that "whoever buys at this sale may well conclude his bargain as doubled in value by a resale probably the very next day."

STUBBS AND ROBERTSON are instructed by Messrs. T. Bray and E. M'Roberts, Trustees to the estate of the late Mr Alexander Ikin, to bring the above most important and valuable City Properties to the hammer, THIS DAY, the 29th day of March, 1843. (Hours of sale, precisely at the hours stated.)

The above properties have been severally surveyed and mapped by Mr. Armstrong. The dimensions and particulars may be obtained any day by inspecting the respective maps at the Mart, for public information, and upon which the subjoined particulars are given.

MRS. TYERMAN'S,
Lot 1.

Is that conspicuous and extensive stone and brick-built residence at the corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets, well known as the highly respectable Boarding House Establishment, having cellars (and private cellar extending under nearly the whole of the house), with entrance from Castlereagh-street.

ON THE GROUND FLOOR,

There are two excellent Sitting Rooms, Bed Room, Pantry and Kitchen.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR,

Are four Bed-rooms with a Verandah along two parts of the house, 2 end verandah rooms, and 2 small servants' rooms over the kitchen, and wash-house.

There is a spacious side entrance from Castlereagh-street, and back yard.

The front court, or garden, would afford a fine opportunity of enlarging the present building along both parts—or, to a person inclined to speculate, it might do well to take down the present dwelling house, and build

TWO HANDSOME ROWS OF HOUSES

on such a spacious corner allotment, one facing Castlereagh, the other Hunter-streets.

CORNER OF CHARLOTTE-PLACE AND GLOUCESTER-STREET.

Lot 1. Is that pleasantly situated and cheerful dwelling house, stone built, at the corner opposite the new Catholic Chapel, and contains on the ground floor, three airy sitting rooms. A kitchen in the rear. On the first floor three bed rooms, and one small servants' room. A paved verandah is carried along the two parts. In the rear, and fronting Cumberland-street, is a convenient space left for the yard.

Lot 2 has a frontage to Cumberland-street of 18 feet, and depth 35 feet, more or less, and includes a weatherboarded building used as a stable.

Lots 3 and 4 have similar frontages to Cumberland street, and depths.

P.S.—Lot 1 is looked upon as a capital investment for any person wishing for good CITY PROPERTY, and the House from its airy situation has always easily let to most respectable families.

The other lots class with those much preferred by mechanics.

CUMBERLAND-STREET.

Lot 1 comprises an unfinished stone-built House, having a frontage of 19-8 to Cumberland-street, and a right of gateway, over which the chambers of the house extend. It contains two large rooms on the ground floor, and three on the first.

In this building are various doors, joists, flooring boards, sashes, &c., and a pair of large gates for a gate-way. In the rear is a good yard, having a stone well at the back.

Lot 2—A stone-built Dwelling House, having with a frontage of 82-7 to Cumberland-street, a right of gateway besides. Contains on the ground floor two sitting rooms, back sitting room, and a back room; also, in the rear, a good yard and stone wall on two sides.

P.S.—These two Houses properly completed are well adapted for finishing off into good and desirable residences, being very strongly built. The contiguity to Church Hill is sufficient to establish its character as the best situation for an improving neighbourhood.

KENT-STREET.

This property is about one hundred yards from King-street, the universal thoroughfare for everything that side, to the Commercial Wharf, and is divided into

TWO LOTS,

each having twenty-one feet two and a half inches to Kent-street, by nearly eighty feet depth, more or less;

OR ONE LOT,

as the company at the sale may prefer. It comprises a weatherboard cottage, easily removed for others of a more modern structure. This street is likely to come under the earliest notice of the Corporation, when the streets in the city are commenced upon for completion of improvements, and may be considered as valuable as any Sydney property whatever.

N.B. Rent roll as per catalogue. 4109

THURSDAY'S MERCHANDISE SALE.

To Grocers, &c.—Oilman's Stores, &c.

NEW GOODS.

STUBBS AND ROBERTSON will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY next, the 30th day of March, 1843, at the Mart, King street, at Eleven o'clock precisely, viz.:—

92-103—12 dozen fine fresh assorted pickles, quarts
104-131—35 ditto ditto, pints
20 dozen 1 lb. assorted jams and jellies
6 dozen French olives
} in lots to suit the company.
12 dozen ½ lb. best mustard.

Terms at sale. 4437

FOR SALE.
KENSINGTON PROPERTY.

STUBBS AND ROBERTSON will sell, at the Mart, King-street, at twelve o'clock, by public auction, by order of the Proprietor, at the risque of the former purchaser, Mr John Walsh, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1843.

All those two Lots, being Nos. 14 and 15, having 50 feet frontage, more or less, to Kensington-street, and being a portion of the Kensington Property, sold at public auction, by Mr. Stubbs on the 17th January, 1843.

Terms at sale. 4430

EX "ANNA ROBERTSON,"
JUST LANDED,
GENUINE WINE AND SPIRIT SALE,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRADE.

Terms—under £30 cash, above £30 and under £[illegible]0 approved bills at three months; above £[illegible]0 approved bills at three and four months.

WINE MERCHANTS, HOTEL KEEPERS, PUBLICANS, AND THE TRADE

Are respectfully solicited to attend this Sale of unusual interest; and they are further assured that the above shipment was selected in London, purposedly to stand the test of introducing into the Sydney market such qualities of rare and matured wines as are seldom to be met with either in wood or bottle; upon reference to the Custom-house Reports in London, it will be shown (if necessary) that these wines are eminently adapted both to the palate and English constitution, and that the consumption in the United Kingdom is immense.

The Figuera with other common red wines are usually shipped to the colonies and surreptitiously find their way into the most carefully looked-after Wine Vaults. The lovers of the real juice have now before them the highest quality of the Alto Douro and the more favoured vineyards of the Peninsula; it is therefore their own faults not to lay in a good stock at Thursday's Sale.

STUBBS AND ROBERTSON will sell by auction, at the Mart, on THURSDAY next, the 30th March, at twelve o'clock, The undermentioned wines and spirits—

S&R P	Five hogsheads, ten quarter-casks, full bodied Port
S&R S	Five hogsheads, ten quarter-casks fine Sherry
S R A	Two hogsheads, four quarter-casks very superior rich Port
S&R V&S	Four quarter casks very superior high-flavoured Sherry
S & R A O	10 cases, 3 dozen each, very superior rich Port
S & R A	10 cases, 3 dozen each, ditto, full bodied ditto
S & R V S S	12 cases, 1 dozen each, finest old brown Sherry
S & R VS P8	12 cases, 1 dozen each, ditto ditto pale ditto
S & R 8 G S	8 cases, 3 dozen each, ditto ditto golden ditto
S & R S P	20 cases, three dozen each, fine pale ditto
S & R G S	10 cases, three dozen each, fine golden ditto
S & R B	50 cases, one dozen each, old pale brandy

Terms at sale 4428

FOR SALE.
FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL AND GROUND,
with
THE SCHOOL-HOUSE AND PREMISES
IN MACQUARIE-STREET.

STUBBS and ROBERTSON have received instruction from "THE TRUSTEES," to put up to public auction, ON THE GROUND, precisely at one o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1843,

THE WHOLE of the above property, including the Chapel, ground adjoining, School-house, Buildings, and Premises, under the following directions and particulars given, viz.:—

AN ALLOTMENT of LAND, situated as above, including the Chapel, having a frontage to Macquarie-street forty-nine feet three inches by a depth of one hundred and ten feet, more or less, including the Chapel, which is in length of building seventy feet ten inches, and in breadth thirty-four feet seven inches, more or less. The School-house occupies a frontage of fifty five feet five inches, by a depth of one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, the building being forty-two feet six inches in length and twenty-six feet four inches in breadth, more or less.

☞ This situation is in the best part of Macquarie street, opposite the Hospital, and not likely to have any annoyance, or be inconvenienced, by overlooking neighbours.

The southerly breeze is delightfully received from the easterly opening of Hyde Park, carrying with it whatever current of air is to be had from the open Botany range of country.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE

appears in excellent good repair, and has a pleasant frontage, with a refreshing grass-plot in front to Macquarie-street, and might with moderate expense certainly be converted into a most charming gentlemanly town residence,—space seemingly being left sufficient at the rear for back-offices, out-premises, and spare ground besides.

THE CHAPEL

is situated about a dozen steps or so from Macquarie-street, on a gratefully green-looking lawn, smooth as velvet.

The approach is through a well-designed unpretending entrance-gate, supported on either side by two plain stone pillars. The Chapel-door, corresponding in design with the two half-pointed windows, opens at once into the body of the building, which is completely fitted up, having a spacious gallery opposite the pulpit with double rows of pews mounted with Gas burners. The Chapel may be said to hold four hundred persons. At the West End is the vestry-room, with a room attached for the accommodation of the vestry-clerk. The cedar and fittings are of the best quality and materials, and the whole building bears the feature of great expense in the finishing, without expensive decorations, extravagant, or useless waste of money, which makes the property all the more valuable to the purchaser.

The open Ground, is rather extensive, and capable of receiving first-rate building residences. The situation is elevated, and "high above its fellows."

Terms will be most liberal, and made known at Sale. 4237

IMPORTANT SALE OF HORSE STOCK.

MR. A. DODDS will sell by auction, at the Bush Inn, Black Creek, on TUESDAY, the 4th of April next, at one o'clock precisely, being the first of a series of periodical sales, from the shed of C. Bray, Esq., now running at Belford.

About twenty-five Brood Mares, three years and upwards, of first-rate stamp, and stinted to the imported blood-horse Seagrave, and to the pure Clydesdale stallion Farmer's Delight, including many fit for draft.

Also, ten well-bred, sound and fresh Young Horses, broke to saddle, single, double, and tandem harness, three to five years of age.

Terms at sale, and catalogues to be had ten days previously, of the auctioneer, Maitland, and of Messrs. Campbell and Co. of the wharf, Sydney, of whom, and of the undersigned, all particulars may be obtained.

N.B. Refreshments provided gratis.

The stock can be viewed at any time previously to the sale, on application to the undersigned, and horses purchased can be left in the paddocks at Belford, to suit the convenience of purchasers, but at their risk.

ROBERT B. DAWSON.

Belford, Hunter's River, March 20. 4460

BATHURST.

MR. LISCOMBE will sell by public auction, at his next Monthly Sale, on the 5th of April, at Arthur's Inn, Bathurst,

One team containing nine working oxen, with dray and harness

One team of seven working oxen, with harness and tarpaulin,

AND

One Stock Horse.

ALSO,

A large dwelling house, built especially for an Inn, situate in the thriving township of Carcoar. It contains fourteen rooms, and has besides every convenience for carrying on the business of publican, a six stall stable, stock-yard, garden, and other outhouses.

The situation for an Inn is well chosen, being next the Court House, which would ensure it a business, and it has too, the advantage over the house now established there, of being in the Township, the present Inn being built on the opposite side of the Creek.

Terms, &c., will be declared at the time of sale. 4147

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